The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XVI. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1904. NO. 18

LOCAL NOTES.

—*The Smart Set* magazine will entertain you.

—Just received a car load of ice. J. B. McClain.

—Sells & Downs' circus will exhibit at Huntingdon to-morrow.

—Have you read that very interesting magazine, *The Smart Set*?

—S. W. McDonald has purchased a fine driving horse from H. O. Andrews.

—Real enjoyment is had when reading that clever magazine, *The Smart Set*.

—Mayer Shapiro has been transacting business in Orbisonia for several days.

—Fresh meat, old meats—city cured—for sale at J. B. McClain's meat market.

—Samuel Bennett, who is employed at Rockhill, spent Sunday among friends in Mapleton.

—Mrs. Michael Crane and daughter spent from Thursday till Monday with her parents at Tyrone.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Parker, of Altoona, were guests of Mapleton friends Saturday and Sunday.

—Miss May Fatterhoof, of Warriorsmark, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Dr. Spangler, on Main street.

—Rev. J. H. Rodgers will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sabbath morning at 10.15 o'clock.

—The Misses Grace and Nellie McLaughlin, of Harrisburg, are visiting among friends in this place.

—Guy Hicks spent Friday night in Harrisburg and witnessed Pain's spectacular play, "The Burning of Rome."

—Miss Edna Copenhaver, of Mount Union, spent a part of last week with Michael Crane's family in this place.

—Golden Link flour, $1.55; Rising Sun flour, clean western spring wheat, $1.40. Every sack guaranteed. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Mrs. John S. Henderson has been critically ill for the past few days. At present her condition is somewhat improved.

—Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Green, of Huntingdon, and Miss Ethel Menold, of Mill Creek, were recent guests of D. B. Miller and wife.

—Tillman Newman and son, of Waterfall, Fulton county, spent a few days of last week with relatives and friends in Mapleton.

—Rev. S. D. Wilson, of Harrisburg, arrived in town Monday morning to spend the week with his family at their cottage north of town.

—The Pennsylvania Glass Sand Company last Thursday resumed operations at their Keystone works after a shut-down of several weeks.

—Isaac Dell, one of Cass township's substantial citizens, passed through town yesterday, being on a business mission to the county capital.

—Just received 50 dozen standard tomatoes, packed from red, ripe fruit where grown. Extra large cans, 3 for 25c. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—George Quinn, formerly operator at the BP tower, has been assigned to Lewistown; his place here is supplied by B. H. Terhaar, of Erie county.

—Master Vernon Brumbaugh, son of J. A. Brumbaugh, of Wilkinsburg, is spending some time with his grandparents in Mapleton, the place of his birth.

—Beginning at 12.01 Monday morning the middle brakeman on each freight train on the middle division was taken off, reducing the crew to six men.

—We are headquarters for cakes. Ginger Snaps and Lemon Squares, 7c per pound; good mixed cakes, 10c per pound; Fig bars, 12c per pound. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—The Mapleton base ball team has rented a field near the old U. B. cemetery. The new field has been plowed and rolled and makes a splendid place for athletic sports.

—F. E. Moulton, of Kushequa, McKean county, was in town last Saturday inspecting some of the sand plants at this place. He is interested in the sand industry in McKean county.

—The Grand Army picnic of the county will be held in the grove near Shade Gap on Saturday, August 6th. The committee is endeavoring to make this the best local picnic ever held.

—Vernon, a young son of S. B. Neice, on Monday stepped on a nail which passed clear through his right foot. The wound is quite sore but the lad is able to go about with the aid of crutches.

—Try our full cream cheese, bought direct from factory; selling 20 to 25 per cent. less than some of our competitors. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—A festival will be held in Steel's meadow one mile north of Calvin on Saturday evening, July 23. Proceeds for benefit of M. P. church.

—The Pine Grove Sunday School will hold a picnic in J. F. Swope's grove on July 30th. All well disposed persons are cordially invited to be present. By order of committee and superintendent.

—George Abbot, aged 54 years, a well known citizen of Clay township, died on July 6th after a brief illness. He is survived by several children and brothers and sisters. Interment at Saltillo cemetery.

—Locust Lodge, north of town, is becoming more and more popular as a cool, shady and restful retreat. At present the cottage is occupied by a number of Huntingdon young people who appear to be enjoying the fullness of life.

—Mrs. F. W. Baldwin and children of Huntingdon, are visiting at the home of Isaac Dell at Latta Grove. Mr. Baldwin enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. Dell's family the early part of the week, returning to Huntingdon yesterday.

—The Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. Co. will sell excursion tickets from Huntingdon to Bedford and return on Sundays only during the Bedford Springs season, good for the round trip only on date of issue at the rate of $1.32 each.

—Mrs. York, of Warriorsmark, Pa., the guest of Mrs. J. G. Spangler, will sing in the Methodist church on Sunday evening, July 24. Services at 6.30 o'clock. Please note the earlier hour. All are cordially invited to be present.

—The semi-annual convention of the P. O. S. of A., of Huntingdon county, will be held at Three Springs Friday, August 5, 1904. An interesting programme has been arranged for a public meeting to be held in the evening.

—On Monday evening a base ball game was played between Mapleton's second nine, known as the "Shamrocks," and a team picked up by L. F. Baker, chiefly "lean men" of 4th of July fame. The score was 14-3 in favor of the Shamrocks.

—Rev. A. S. Bowman, D. D., Field Secretary of Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, has been representing the interests of that institution in this section of the state during the past week. Last Sunday morning he preached an excellent sermon in the M. E. Church.

—At a meeting of the citizens of Somerset recently it was decided to hold the one hundredth anniversary celebration on the 5th, 6th and 7th of September. Arrangements are already being made to make the affair the biggest and most elaborated ever held in Somerset county.

—Odd Fellows of the central part Pennsylvania on Tuesday of last week decided to erect four new houses at the Odd Fellows' Orphanage, Snydertown, for the orphans and turn over the houses to be vacated by the children for the use of infirm Odd Fellows, their wives and widows.

—Jay Miller, son of A. K. Miller, of Union township, while assisting his father in making some repairs to the mowing machine, had the end of one of his thumbs severed by having it caught in the knives of the machine. The severed portion was tied to its place with the hope that it will grow fast.

—H. D. Wicks, who for the past year has been a resident of Christiana, Lancaster county, where he was employed by railroad contractors, has gone to Olean, New York, to engage in similar work. Mrs. Wicks and children have removed to Mapleton where they will remain during the summer.

—John M. Miller left last Thursday for Milheim, Centre county, to oversee some work in connection with the putting down of the pipes of the water system of that town which is being installed by our townsman, Dr. J. G. Spangler. The doctor has been giving the work personal supervision during the past two weeks.

—The first Mormon church to be built in Pennsylvania has been recently completed in the village of Tomstown, Franklin county. The Mormon congregation of Tomstown has 18 active resident members, in addition to which it has sent to Utah 60 of its converts. The growth of this congregation can be traced with certainty back to 1846, and tradition adds a dozen or more years. It is said that as early as 1830 a Mormon missionary visited that section.

—Miss Emma Hooper, who during the past term was one of the teachers in the schools of Braddock, spent a portion of the past week with her sister, Mrs. Lou A. Dell. in Mapleton. Miss Hooper has been re-elected to the school which she so successfully taught last winter. She is a good teacher and an accomplished lady.

—The school board directors of Union township met at Pine Grove school house last Saturday and elected the following teachers for the ensuing term: Calvin, Coy Coder; Lincoln, Homer Pheasant; Railroad, Miles Chilcoat; Lone Star, Chalmers Wright; Sherman, Elba I. Coder; Sheridan, Mabel Swope; Pine Grove; Carrie Swope.

—The Hollidaysburg letter to Friday's Altoona *Tribune* contained the following: "The Blair township supervisors have paid at the office of Justice J. J. Cunningham the penalty prescribed by the act of assembly for failure to keep the township roads in proper condition." There are some supervisors in Huntingdon county who might take the hint.

—A drawhead pulling out of a car of extra No. 84, an east-bound freifht train, was the cause of four cars being derailed and wrecked at Warrior's Ridge at 4:40 o'clock Thursday morning. West-bound freight No. 887 ran into the wreck and the engine and three cars were piled up. All tracks were blockaded and caused a delay in passenger traffic.

—Walter, the six-year-old son of John McConahy who resides near Vandevander's bridge, last Friday evening fell from a foot bridge which crosses a ravine near the house and broke both bones of the right arm midway between the elbow and the wrist. The fracture was reduced and the lad is resting as comfortably as possible under the circumstances.

—At a regular meeting of Washington Camp No. 59, P. O. S. of A., last night the officers-elect for the coming term were installed by District President, G. W. Bunn. President, Wm. Buchanan; V. P., Watson Brininger; M. of F., Loy McCarl; C., P. M. Hooper; I., Wm. Hooper; G., Jno. Hooper; F. S., L. F. Baker, Trustee, C. H. Hooper.

—Charles N. Price and wife, accompanied by their grand-daughter, Miss Ethel Henderson, daughter of our townsman, James W. Henderson, are spending this week among friends and former neighbors in Mapleton. They are moving from Allegeny to Harrisburg. Mr. Price is afflicted with blindness but is as cheerful as he was in former years.

—Leonard M. Dell, who was in the Jefferson Medical hospital, Philadelphia, for treatment for rheumatism, returned home last Wednesday evening. The authorities gave him no encouragement so far as physical restoration is concerned but promise to relieve his sufferings and advised him that the treatment could be taken as well at home as if he remained in the hospital, hence his return.

—Ruth, the little three-year-old daughter of William D. Crownover, of Harrisburg, died of scarlet fever at the home of her aunt in Huntingdon on the 4th inst. The little girl had been making her home with the family of S. S. Barnett in this place until a month ago, when Mr. Barnett moved to the upper end of the county and the little girl was taken to the home of her aunt where she died as above stated.

—The National Guard of Pennsylvania will go into camp at Gettysburg on Saturday next. It will be a division encampment, and all the indications point to its being one of the best. A corporal and a detail of six men will go to Gettysburg on Thursday evening from each company of the Fifth regiment. There they will meet simliar details from each company in the division. These men will set up the tents and make the other preparations for the citizen soldiery who will follow later.

—Methodist Day will be celebrated at Lakemont park, Altoona Thursday, August 4. Rev. Don S. Colt, of Baltimore, Rev. Dr. J. F. Geisse, a presiding elder of the Baltimore conference, and E. M. Randat, who was recently elected by the general conference at Los Angeles, Cal., to succeed Dr. J. Berry as secretary of the Epworth League, have been secured as speakers of the day. The choirs of Tyrone and Loysburg will furnish the music for the morning and afternoon services and a large chorus, composed of the best singers from the churches in Altoona, Hollidaysburg and Juniata, will furnish the music in the evening, when Dr. Randal will address the Epworth League.

—William A. Lantz, fireman of a shifting engine in the Pennsylvania railroad yards at Harrisburg, was scalded to death by escaping steam in a wreck Friday afternoon in South Harrisburg. The shifting engine toppled over on Lantz, who died before his body could be taken from under the locomotive. He was noted as an athlete and was thirty years of age. B. T. Hollenbaugh, engineer, was seriously injured.

—The directors of Shirley township have elected the following corps of teachers for the ensuing term: Cora, Anna Maffet; Lower Hill Valley, Luetta Kirkpatrick; Hulings, Mary Roher; Aughwick, Charles Starr; Shirley, Chas. Rorer; Centre. Mabel Myers; Red Hill, Lizzie McGinnis; Otelia, Maud Gifford; Sandy Ridge, Eva Myers; Little Rock, Dessie Piper; Valley Point, Grace Piper; Chestnut Grove, Leona Lutz.

—The purloining of porch decorations and garden plants is becoming a great nuisance in Tyrone. During the past fortnight these articles have been taken: Large jardinier, fern and brackets from the porch of A. B. Gillam's residence; a rubber plant from the porch of H. B. Calderwood's home; large tomato plants from D. S. Kloss' garden, and some choice geranium stalks from Mrs. W. L. Pascoe's flower-beds.—*Tyrone Times.*

—Rev. W. W. Evans, D. D., presiding elder of the Juniata District of the Central Pennsylvania conference held quarterly conference in the Mapleton M. E. church last Saturday morning. This was the doctor's first official labor since his return from the general conference. While attending the sessions at Los Angeles he sprained his ankle which made three surgical operations neccessary. His condition is improving but he moves about with great difficulty. The doctor being unable to procure a house at Lewistown, may decide to locate at Huntingdon.

—Altoona *Tribune*: Members of the Juniata fishing club whose house is at Ryde, on the banks of the Juniata, are somewhat interested in a snake story of which the caretaker of the house, Jacob Harshbarger, is the hero. As the story goes, Mr. Harshbarger was working around the place some days ago when he noticed a snake which took refuge in a hollow tree. In order to get it he built a fire and the smoke therefrom caused his snakeship to make its appearance through a hole in the tree trunk and thence to the ground. The reptile was then killed. It is reported to have been a blacksnake measuring fifteen feet in length. A lump was noticed midway in its body. The snake was cut open and a rabbit was found therein. The members of the club are now waiting for the skin to dry in order that it may be placed on exhibition.

A La Carte Dining Car Service on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

To still further accommodate its patrons the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has established the a la carte system of dining car service for breakfast and luncheon on several of its most popular trains.

A la carte breakfast is served on the Federal Express leaving Philadelphia at 6.35 A.M. daily for Washington, and on the Cleveland and Cincinnati Express leaving New York at 8.25 P. M. daily for Pittsburg.

A la carte luncheon is served on trains leaving Philadelphia for New York at 11.00 A. M. week-days, 12.35 P. M. Sundays only, and 1.00 P. M. week-days; on train leaving New York for Philadelphia at 12.55 P. M. week-days; on train leaving Pittsburg for Philadelphia at 12.01 P. M. daily, and on the coach section of train leaving New York at 1.55 P. M. daily for Pittsburg and the West.

A la carte breakfast and luncheon are served on the Manhattan Limited leaving Pittsburg at 3.35 A. M. daily for New York.

All dinners on Pennsylvania Railroad dining cars, and all other meals, except those mentioned above, are table d'hote,

7-20-1t

Working Night and Day.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. These pills change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by Wright & Dell.

P. O. S. of A. Convention.

By order of District President, G. W. Bunn, a district convention of the Patriotic Order Sons of America of Huntingdon county is hereby called to convene at Three Springs, at 1.00 p. m., Friday, August 5, 1904.

Each Camp is earnestly urged to send a full representation of delegates, and all members of the order are cordially invited, yes earnestly requested to be present.

Matters of great importance to the Order will be presented to the convention. The delegates and past presidents will recommend a brother for District President for the next year.

Let all the brethren assemble and make this convention the best in the history of the Order. Let us prove to the good citizens of the county that we are a power for good and that we do work for "God, Our Country and Our Order." We must work if we expect to win.

The Camps of adjoining counties will be asked to meet with us, and by united efforts we hope to raise Old Glory just a little higher. Let us "keep the ball a rolling."

The officers of the convention are G. W. Bunn, 321, president; Lloyd Baker, 59, vice president; J. G. Dell, 321, secretary and treasurer; J. W. Lytle 321, M. F.; J. A. Stevens, 512, conductor; W. G. Taylor, 662, I. G.; Loy McCarl, 59, O. G.; Rev. P. P. Strawinski, 321, chaplain.

Several subjects for discussion are:

Our Responsibility as American Citizens, H. H. Archey, 346; Rev. Ash, 512; Dr. W. A. Taylor, 650.

The Place of Patriotic Organization, J. Frank Wright, 662; D. H. Myers, 321; C. M. Glasgow, 350.

The P. O. S. of A. as a Guardian over Young Men, Chas. C. Brewster, 321; I. N. Swope, 59; Allison Wible, 512.

These subjects will each be opened for general discussion. To the evening session, at which time the above topics will be discussed, the general public is most cordially invited.

G. W. Bunn, D. P.
J. G. Dell, D. Sec.

Odd Fellows Reunion and Picnic.

The annual reunion and picnic of the friends and families of the members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Huntingdon and adjacent counties will be held at Alfarata Park Friday, August 19, 1904. The arrangements so far as completed are as follows:

A special train will be run on the Pennsylvania Railroad from Mount Union to the Park with rate of fare as follows: Mount Union to Park and return, 90 cents; Mapleton, 80 cents; Mill Creek, 70 cents; Huntingdon, 50 cents.

A special train on the East Broad Top railroad will connect with Pennsylvania train at Mount Union. The rate of fare on East Broad Top railroad will be one fare from all stations to Mount Union and return.

The Huntingdon & Broad Top railroad will run a special train to Huntingdon. The rate of fare will be one fare from all stations to Huntingdon and return.

The Grand Master, Robert Graham, will be present and deliver an address. Other prominent members of the order have signified their intention to be present.

Band and orchestral music will enliven the occassion and everything possible will be done to make the day pleasant and profitable to those in attendance.

All well-disposed persons will be welcome.

Brutally Tortured.

A case came to light that for persistent and unmerciful torture has perhaps never been equalled. Joe Golobick of Colusa, Cali., writes. "For 15 years I endured insufferable pain from Rheumatism and nothing relieved me though I tried everything known. I came across Electric Bitters and it's the greatest medicine on earth for that trouble. A few bottles of it completely relieved and cured me." Just as good for Liver and Kidney troubles and general debility. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by Wright & Dell.

World's Fair Excursions.

Low-rate ten-day coach excursions via Pennsylvania Railroad, July 14, 21, and 28. Rate, $15.20 from Mapleton. Train leaves Mapleton at 2.14 P. M., connecting with special train from New York arriving St. Louis 4.15 P. M. next day.

6-29-5t

JAPS SLOWLY CLOSING IN

Russian Armies in the North Reported in Danger.

RUMOR OF JAPANESE LOSS

Generals Oku and Kuroki Are Gradually Closing in Upon Their Foes — An Unconfirmed Report From St. Petersburg Says Japs Lost 30,000 Before Port Arthur Fortifications.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—Steadily and cautiously General Oku's army from the south and General Nodzu's army from the east are closing in upon Tashi-Chao, where General Kuropatkin is reported to be entrenching. One hundred and thirty thousand men are involved in the movement.

Lieutenant-General Sakharoff reports that General Kuroki is massing his troops near the Pkhanlin Pass, and moving out by both roads upon Hai-Cheng. Heavy pressure from this quarter would render Tashi-Chao untenable.

All the Japanese energies now seem to be concentrated on Tashi-Chao and Hai-Cheng. The operations to the north, which throughout may have been feints, have been suddenly suspended.

The growing activity of Chinese bandits in the Valley of Liao River at this critical moment means additional embarrassment to General Kuropatkin.

The unusually well-informed military critic of the Russky Viedomosti believes that General Kuropatkin is deliberately surrendering his southern positions, like that of Kai-Chow, for the purpose of drawing on the Japanese into the open country at or above Tashi-Chao, where the Russians will be able to deploy large forces and to derive the full advantage from their superior cavalry. He attributes General Oku's advance to the necessity of helping General Nodzu, whose divisions are stalled in the Chapan and Dalin passes on account of transport difficulties and the stubborn resistance of General Zaroubaieff, commander of the Fourth Siberian Army Corps, whose forces will have to be cleared out before a southern advance is made.

The critic thinks that the Japanese game of strategy is to effect a juncture between Nodzu and Oku in order to force Kuropatkin to the northward, and if this plan should be successful to combine with Kuroki near Liao-Yang.

The General Staff has received a dispatch from General Sakharoff, reporting that the Japanese have commenced to construct field works on the heights between the railroad line and the road from Kai-Chow to Tashi-Chao.

Skirmishing occurred between the advance guards near the village of Siadian-Tsia. The Japanese retired when the Russians were reinforced.

General Sakharoff adds that a number of outpost engagements have occurred in different directions, with trifling losses on both sides, but indicating the persistent advance of the Japanese.

A special dispatch received from Mukden repeats the story of a Japanese repulse at Port Arthur with the loss of 30,000 men. The dispatch says:

"News has been received from reliable sources that the Japanese Third Army attacked Port Arthur and was heavily defeated, an immense number being killed by Russian mines. The total loss is about 30,000."

It has developed that the official report, which was at first supposed to emanate directly from Viceroy Alexleff, was not specifically fathered by him, but was given out as a report reaching his headquarters from "Japanese sources."

SIX TIMES MEXISCO'S CHIEF.

Diaz Re-Elected, But He is Bending Under Weight of Age and Care.

Mexico City, Mexico.—The electors of the Republic of Mexico met, canvassed the returns and declared Perfirio Diaz President for six years and Ramon Corral Vice-President.

The election took place two weeks ago, but it amounted to simply making the returns, as there was no opposition.

Corral will soon be the real President, for President Diaz is aging rapidly (he is nearly seventy-four) and feeling the strain of office.

General Diaz has guided the Mexican ship of state for twenty-seven years. Elected President in 1877, he has held that office continuously, except for four years. When he was first chosen the Constitution forbid his succeeding himself. So at the end of his term he had General Gonzales elected, while he himself directed affairs from another post, meanwhile having the Constitution so changed that he has been re-elected six times with striking regularity ever since then.

THREE IN AUTO KILLED.

Run Into by Train They Were Trying to Catch.

Rockville Centre, L. I.—Struck by a flying locomotive which they were trying to overtake at a crossing, three men in a big touring automobile were literally ground under the wheels.

The shocking accident happened on the Montauk division of the Long Island Railroad. The victims were Frank J. Correll, of Amityville, who had real estate offices in Brooklyn; G. F. Jewell and James Snyder, both of Brooklyn.

A SCORE KILLED IN CRASH

Excursion of a Sunday-School Ends in Disaster.

Train on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Returning to Chicago Crashes Into Freight at Chicago Heights.

Chicago, Ill.—A score of persons were killed and about twenty-five injured in a collision on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad at Glenwood, Ill., twenty-three miles south of this city. The collision occurred between a picnic train which was returning here from Momence, Ill., and a freight train, into the rear end of which the excursion train dashed at high speed.

The picnic was the annual outing of the members of Doremus Church. After spending the day on the grounds at Momence the trainload started on the return trip, running in as the second section of the regular passenger, which is due in Chicago at 8.25 p. m. When the picnic train reached Chicago Heights, four miles beyond Glenwood, where the accident took place, it was switched to the regular southbound track, and though it was coming north a clear track was given to it by the operator at Chicago Heights until it should reach Glenwood.

The train after leaving Chicago Heights, gradually increased its speed, and when half the distance between the two stations had been covered it was plunging along at forty miles an hour. Just halfway between Chicago Heights and Glenwood there is a sharp curve. As the picnic train tore around this on the southbound track a freight train was backing from the southbound to the northbound track. It was partly on both tracks and no train could have passed it in either direction.

The bend is so sharp that the engineer of the picnic train did not see the freight until he was about on it. It was too late to do anything except set the brakes, and before they could take effect the passenger train smashed into the freight at full speed. The engine and the baggage car of the passenger train went through the freight and were piled up in a heap of wreckage on the further side of the switch track. The first coach of the picnic train plunged into the wreckage and buried itself in a mass of kindling wood.

Nearly all the passengers in the first coach were caught beneath the debris, and it was here that the loss of life occurred. The people in the rear coaches were hurled from their seats, and many of them were bruised, but all the serious casualties occurred in the first car. The uninjured passengers and trainmen at once hastened to the relief of those who were pinned under the wreckage.

The accident occurred two miles from anywhere, and much delay ensued before some of the injured, who were held down by heavy timbers, could be extricated. Nothing could be done for them until lifting machinery came from Chicago Heights. The first train to arrive was from Chicago Heights, and it carried six physicians. A short time afterward a second train arrived from Glenwood, bringing additional physicians and a number of nurses.

Darkness had fallen and reccue work went on by the light of bonfires. A regular relief train was made up at Glenwood, and it brought the dead and wounded to Chicago.

In explanation of the wreck, Hoxie, the engineer, and the crew of the freight train say that their train parted at Chicago Heights, and the break was not noticed until the train was near Glenwood, causing delay. The engineer knew that the excursion train was coming, but believed that it was on the northbound track, and was switching his train from the northbound to the southbound track in an effort to keep out of the excursion train's way, when it came north on the southbound track and smashed into the freight train.

ABOLISHES ARBITRARY EXILE.

Political Suspects in Russia No Longer to Be Condemned by Order.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The system of condemning political prisoners by administrative order has been abolished by imperial decree, and persons accused of political crimes henceforth will be tried by the courts under the regular procedure.

This reform is most far reaching, ending forever the arbitrary condemnation to exile or even death of political suspects without the intervention of the courts. It is considered to be one of the most sweeping reforms of this generation, and it is understood that it was recommended by the Council of the Empire with the acquiescence and approval of the Minister of the Interior, M. de Plehwe.

SLOCUM VICTIMS NUMBER 959.

Revised Lists Show 897 Out of 958 Bodies Identified and 62 Missing.

New Yok City.—Inspector Schmittberger sent to Commissioner McAdoo a revised list of the dead injured and missing in the General Slocum disaster of June 15 last. The report shows:

Identified dead	897
Number of adults	421
Number of children	476
Unidentified dead	61
Missing	62
Injured	180
Escaped without injury	235
Total dead and missing	1020

CROP AVERAGES ARE HIGH

Wheat, Corn and Rye Make a Good Showing.

Conditions Are Most Favorable and the Past Ten Year Status is Upheld According to Government Report.

Washington, D. C.—Preliminary returns to the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture show the acreage of corn planted to be about 91,930,000, an increase of about 2,130,000 acres, or 2.4 per cent., on the area planted last year as revised in December.

The average condition of the growing crop on July 1 was 86.4, as compared with 79.4 on July 1, 1903, 87.5 at the corresponding date in 1902, and a ten-year average of 88.4.

The average condition of winter wheat on July 1 was 78.7, as compared with 77.7 last month, 78.8 on July 1, 1903, 77 at the corresponding date in 1902, and a ten-year average of 78.3.

It should be borne in mind that this report relates to conditions on July 1, and takes no note on the effects of storms that have occurred in certain States since that date.

The average condition of spring wheat on July 1 was 93.7, as compared with 93.4 last month, 82.5 on July 1, 1903, 92.4 at the corresponding date in 1902, and a ten-year average of 86.8.

The average condition on July 1 of spring and winter wheat combined was 84.5, as compared with 80 on July 1, 1903, and 82.9 at the corresponding date in 1902.

The amount of wheat remaining in the hands of farmers on July 1 is estimated at about 36,630,000 bushels, equivalent to about 5.7 per cent. of the crop of last year.

The average condition of the oat crop on July 1 was 89.8, as compared with 89.2 last month, 84.3 on July 1, 1903, 92.1 at the corresponding date in 1902, and a ten-year average of 87.

The average condition of barley on July 1 was 88.5, against 90.5 one month ago, 86.8 on July 1, 1903, 93.7 at the corresponding date in 1902, and a ten-year average of 87.1.

The average condition of winter rye on July 1 was 88, as compared with 90.2 on July 1, 1903, 91.2 at the corresponding date in 1902, and a ten-year average of 89.7.

The average condition of spring rye on July 1 was 90.8, as compared with 88.3 on July 1, 1903, 91.2 at the corresponding date in 1902, and a ten-year average of 87.4.

NO MARTIAL LAW ON TRAINS.

Railroad Companies in Colorado Will Defy General Bell's Orders.

Denver, Col.—There will be no more martial law on trains in Colorado. The Denver agents of the various railroad companies operating in this State have been ordered to instruct all employes to refuse to move trains where an attempt is made to enforce martial law, as defined by Governor Peabody and General Bell. This order is the outcome of the conduct of General Bell's men in a Santa Fe dining car one night recently. The soldiers practically took possession of the car. They threw their rifles across the seats and threatened to "shoot up" the car if they were interfered with.

DISASTER FALLS ON MANILA.

Cloudburst Causes Loss of Life and Wrecks a City.

Manila, P. I.—A cloudburst over the hills northeast of Manila caused a flood which has destroyed San Juan del Monte. Two hundred lives were lost.

The low lying districts were inundated. The homes of Americans and foreigners are isolated. Transportation through the streets is carried on in boats only. Rain has fallen for twenty-seven hours, totalling seventeen and one-fifth inches. The damage to property is estimated at $2,000,000.

Good News of the Crops.

The crop returns to Dun's Review indicate steady progress in the agricultural sections. The total yield of all crops promises to be very large unless future weather conditions are much worse than average. The recent heavy rains worked some damage in several States, but were beneficial elsewhere. The indications are for a good yield of corn, despite tardiness, and cotton dispatches are unusually encouraging.

Commemorate Hamilton's Death.

Services to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Alexander Hamilton's death were held in Trinity Church yard, New York City.

Dr. Bullock Acquitted.

After three hours' deliberation a jury in New Haven, Conn., acquitted the Rev. Dr. Bullock of the charge brought against him by Miss Shailer.

Foreign Crop Report.

The United States Government issued the foreign crop report, which showed shortages in many European countries.

Steamer Lost With Thirty-one.

The steamer Nemesis, with all hands on board, numbering thirty-one, has been lost in a gale on the coast of New South Wales.

To Reward Tug Captain.

Seventy-five passengers on the General Slocum, saved by Captain McAllister, of the tug Director, will give him a diamond studded badge.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Turned Up After Thirty-five Years.

After thirty-five years of absence, in which he had been given up for dead, David Smith, a Civil War veteran, turned up at Bellefonte and made application for a pension. Smith has been twenty-one years in a Texas jail, serving a life sentence for murdering a sheriff. He was pardoned after the real murderer had confessed on his deathbed to the crime. Smith went into the regular army after the Civil War, serving for several years. He finally got to Dallas, Texas, and while there became involved in a riot, during which a sheriff's deputy was killed. Smith was accused of the murder found guilty and sentenced to prison for life. He didn't write to his family, preferring that they think him dead. When he had served twenty-one years, five months and twenty days, one of the gang who had been in the riot died in the South. He confessed on his deathbed to the murder of the deputy. Smith was immediately pardoned. He was given what money he had possessed when arrested and started home. He rode as far as St. Louis and walked the rest of the distance. He found that his parents and brothers had died.

Girl Drowned in a Flood.

Death and destruction of property followed in the train of a terrific storm that visited Punxsutawney and adjacent regions. Nettie Dibelbiss, ten years old, daughter of Robert Dibelbiss, of Walston, lost her life. She was one of three girls who tried to cross Sawmill Run, which had been swollen to a river. The girl was caught in the current and swept away from her companions, who gave the alarm. Hundreds of persons living in the neighborhood of Walston joined in the search for the child's body, which was found five hours later. It had been carried down the stream a quarter of a mile by the swift current. The losses from the storm are enormous. The damages suffered by farmers will amount to thousands of dollars. Bridges were carried away. Mahoning Creek overflowed its banks for several miles above and below that place, and the water rose in three hours to a point almost touching with high water mark.

Held For Toll-Gate Murder.

District Attorney Groff received a telegram from Norfolk, Va., from D. F. Magee, of Lancaster, who is with the officers who went after Day and O'Brien, alleged murderers of Gatekeeper Samuel Ressler, saying that the Governor of Virginia had honored the requisition. Elmer E. Lane, at whose hotel the men came on the afternoon of the murder and shot at the bartender because he refused them drinks, positively identified both men at Portsmouth. Elan Mowery saw the men leave Farmer Early's barn just after the murder. They left two razors behind, afterward identified as the property of Ressler. The District Attorney believes he has a complete case against the prisoners and will try them at September term of court.

Accept Amalgamated Wage Scale.

All the union iron and steel plants in the Pittsburg district have signed the new wage scale of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. The list was completed when signed scales were received from the Pittsburg Iron and Forge Company, with works at Woods Run, Allegheny, and Zug & Co., operating a large iron and sheet plant in that city. Other signatures that were put to the scales were A. M. Byers & Co., Brown & Co. and the Lockhart Iron and Steel Company. The works of the Pittsburg Forge and Iron Company were put in full operation, giving employment to 500 men.

Charge Against Bank Cashier.

Joseph H. Johnson, of Downingtown, executor of the Meredith estate, appeared before Justice of the Peace Russell, at West Chester, and secured a warrant for the arrest of John A. Rupert, former cashier of the Dime Savings Bank, on the charge of embezzlement of funds belonging to the above estate. The amount involved in this case is only $135. Johnson, as the executor of the same estate, had a capias issued for the arrest of Rupert, and he is now under $2000 bonds for his appearance at court on the charge of being unable to account for certain funds of the Meredith estate to the amount of $1600.

Killed at Place He Feared.

"I wish I were past the piece of roadway that skirts the Schuylkill River, for I am driving a young and fractious horse," said Charles Zehner, aged sixty-two years, a wealthy West Pennsylvania farmer, as he left Tamaqua for his home. When he reached that portion of the road to which he referred his horse shied, took the bit in his teeth and dashed away. Rounding a curve, the carriage lurched and struck the hind wheel of a lumber wagon. Zehner was thrown face downward on the road and instantly killed.

Demented Woman Fires Mine.

It was discovered that the fire which caused $60,000 loss at the Baker coal mine, in Altoona, and threw 600 men out of work for three months to come was started by Miss Theresa Cassidy, forty years old, while she was temporarily insane. Slipping from her brother's house in the middle of the night, clad only in a nightgown and carrying a candle and a crucifix, she walked four miles barefooted to the mine, and, prostrating herself before the crucifix, held her candle under a corner of the tipple until it caught fire.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Devlin still leads the New Yorks in batting.

Cannell is playing fast ball for the Boston team now.

The Manchester (N. H.) Club has signed the veteran catcher, Billy Merritt.

Harry Gessler, of Brooklyn, is looming up quite prominently as a pinch hitter.

Catcher Bowerman intends to retire from baseball at the end of the present season.

Walter Clarkson's New York salary is said to be $4000. Mike Lynch gets more than that from Pittsburg.

McLean, the St. Louis catcher, is beyond all question the tallest fellow playing baseball in the old league.

To date Brooklyn has tried seven second basemen—Dobbs, Strang, Jordan, Gessler, Reidy, Jacklitzsch and Ritter.

In Comiskey's opinion John Ganzel, of the New York American League team, is the prince of all first sackers.

Imagine a batsman like Sheckard hitting for .212. His fielding is but .939. Still, Hanlon has not released him.

Brooklyn at least got a good return for its money when it negotiated for Lumley. He is likely to be a fixture on the team for a long time to come.

Seymour is as speedy and graceful as ever in centre field and covers a world of ground out there—more than any other centre fielder in the National League.

Dougherty rubs mud or charcoal under his eyes, after the practice of many minor league ball players, who assert that it lessens the glare of the sun on a bright day.

There aren't so many good ball players lying around loose that they can be picked up for the asking. Quite the contrary, it is very hard to find them by diligent search.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Servian railroads are being extended.

Boston newsboys are petitioning for more free public baths.

A statue to Johns Hopkins has been projected at Baltimore.

Mexico is making a serious effort to stamp out yellow fever.

The Czar has sanctioned a reduction in the excessive number of holidays observed in Russia.

German horse butchers are about to open a restaurant in Berlin to educate the upper class in the use of horseflesh.

One of the results of the recent Anglo-French agreement is a renewal of the scheme for tunneling the channel between France and England.

The will of Elisha S. Converse, of Malden, Mass., a rubber shoe manufacturer, directs that $150,000 be given to the Malden Public Hospital in trust.

They are talking at Chicago of raising the price of ice-cream soda from 5 cents to 10, as most of the ice-cream furnishel at the cheaper rate is frozen cornstarch.

The War Department recently placed an order with a boat company of Bayonne, N. J., for 120 large wooden launches which are to be used for laying mines.

An anonymous donor has sent $5000 to President Butler, of Columbia University, New York, to be used in assisting deserving and needy students in visiting the St. Louis Fair.

The automobile is hurting the business of fashionable tailors in Europe. It is found that people do not care what they wear under their loose overall when they go motoring.

A Supreme Court decision at Concord, N. H., it was believed, established the legality of pool-rooms operated solely for receiving money to be wagered outside of the State.

LABOR WORLD.

Boston (Mass.) union lathers have gone on strike against the open shop.

A pension system is to be established for employes on the Intercolonial Railway.

Albany (N. Y.) union printing pressmen now receive a minimum weekly wage of $17.

The percentage of child labor in the South is greater than in any other part of the country.

The Horseshoers' International Union convention is to be held this year at Omaha, Neb., on June 27.

British Amalgamated Engineers will contribute $750 to the locked-out diamond workers at Amsterdam.

The New York City floor layers, plumbers and steamfitters each receive fifty-six and one-fourth cents an hour.

About 500 union painters returned to work in Boston, after a several months' strike for higher wages, which were generally granted.

Much money is being invested in electrical machinery for mining purposes in Colorado. This will cut down the wages and increase the product.

The Chicago Federation of Labor will send its best orators to address students in the universities and women's clubs regarding the labor movement.

More than 8,000,000 of the 13,500,000 people of Mexico do not work, and of those who do work 1,488,024 are in domestic service and 116,000 are salary earners.

Russian ironmasters from the Northern and Baltic districts will meet some time in the fall, and among other topics will discuss the compensation of injured workmen.

Many thousands of workmen in Hamburg are abstaining from drinking beer, using coffee, seltzer and spirits in its place, in support of the striking workmen of twenty-two breweries

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

A STRONG DISCOURSE ENTITLED, "GOD'S LOVE FOR MAN."

The Rev. Dr. Robert Rogers Delivers a Thoughtful and Convincing Address, Urging Us to Abjure Selfishness and Animalism—Christ the Ideal.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sunday morning the Rev. Dr. Robert Rogers, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, preached a thoughtful and convincing sermon on "God's Love For Man." The texts were from John iii:16: "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whoso believeth on Him, might not perish, but have everlasting life," and Mark ix:24: "Lord, I believe, help Thou mine unbelief." Dr. Rogers said among other things:

I begin our thought this morning with the great declaration of the beloved Apostle John who, better than any other of Christ's disciples, understood the vital meaning underlying the Master's life. Jesus was to John a distinct personality with whom he was acquainted, a man among men, but He was more than this, He was also at the same time the love of God incarnate in this Man's nature, so that He represented the nature of God, and His feeling and desires and purposes toward mankind. God loved the world. Now, after beginning with this thought, I have taken another verse from Scripture, to indicate man's attitude of mind toward John's declaration, "Lord, I believe, help Thou mine unbelief."

John's statement is a condensed but very complete outline of what the Christian religion aims to teach men. It is the message of the Christian Church that Jesus Christ is the personal demonstration of God's love for man. The life and words of Jesus are the illustrations of how God loves and how He acts toward man, and also what God desires that man shall think and do toward God and toward his fellow man.

Now this kind of thinking leads us into the acknowledgment of the supernatural. It brings us to the admission that our Divine Father loves man, and teaches him, and guides him by laws and standards which He reveals to man according to his needs. In other words, the Christian religion stands for the presence of God in this life we are now living, and that He has help to give to man, and demands to make of man.

There are countless men and women who believe implicitly in this statement of God's presence ruling over life, and who live in their belief, offering up themselves to divine guidance, regretting their sins and imploring pardon in perfect faith that it will be granted. There are, on the other hand, some perhaps, who say they have no belief in the divine and spiritual, and who would place themselves outside of the declarations of the Christian religion, but I believe this number to be few and growing smaller every day, as the fuller vision of the world and its rich spiritual meaning dawns upon their intelligence. But there is another large class with whom I am specially concerned, who believe and yet do not believe. They would not deny the Christian faith, neither are they ready to give their full allegiance to it. There is a multitude of such people among our men and women, and may we not ask seriously why is this the case? Is it because Christ's teaching and His life are so hard to be understood that spiritual things can make no derstood. Are some kinds so constituted naturally that spiritual things can make no effective appeal to them?

If we were for a moment to admit this it would destroy the greatest power which we believe inherent in Christ's religion, namely, that to every man, bond or free, black or yellow, barbarian or Scythian, Jew or Gentile, learned or unlearned, rich or poor, it has the power of entering into his heart and transforming his life. There is no respect of persons with God. I grant you that Christ found that there were certain places where even He could not present His message with conviction, but the cause of His failure was the hardness of men's hearts and not the difficulty of comprehending His gospel, and this same reason will be found to hold good in these days.

Atheism is no longer supposed to be a necessary adjunct of the scientist; but on the contrary, the men who are opening the widest visions of new truth to the world in these days and teaching the profoundest lessons to mankind are men who are sincere believers in the message of God's presence as revealed by Jesus Christ, or at least are able to say with earnestness, "Lord, I believe, help Thou mine unbelief." When we come to consider our own lives and those of the ordinary men and women around about whom we can understand, what is it that prevents the message of Jesus Christ from having the effect upon us all that it ought to have?

There has been for the past few years a warning sounded that men are not attending our Christian churches, and the reasons are being given in various ways. Clergymen are uninteresting; churches are cold, uninspiring places; doctrines are antiquated and illiberal and meaningless to man in the struggle for life. Perhaps there is a truth in all these statements; it is not difficult for even a stupid man to find a plausible excuse for anything he cares to do, or to leave undone. Parents who are bringing up children, teachers who are educating them, understand the readiness of plausible excuses.

But these excuses, whenever given, are not the real reasons why some men do not attend church. Let me say, first, that I believe it is open to demonstration that a larger number of men are interested in the work of the church and attending its services and obeying its inspirations than at any other time in history. And what is more important, they are attending churches willingly without the compulsion of ancient times when heaven and hell were regarded as in the sole power of the church, and men were afraid to absent themselves. Our Y. M. C. A.'s were never so prosperous. The religious nature of our college students was never more genuine than in our own days.

But to speak of those who are not attending our churches, is it not because they have never had a true vision of the vital reality and practicability of Christ's messages? The great majority of men in this country, at least, are nominal Christians. They send their children to Sunday school, they like to have their wives and sisters in union with the church, and if asked whether they themselves believe in the teachings of Christ and His Church, would either evade the question or else say they could follow Christian precepts without attending church. Is not the fault of lack of attendance on Christian worship due rather to the manner of life we are living than to a definite unbelief in the virtue of the Christian religion? They are so much absorbed in the struggle for money that they have neither time nor desire to see anything else. Every one is hunting for it, the business man, the politician, the professional man, the laborer, the coachman, the waiter, the conductor, the porter, the barber, the messenger, the clergyman who is paid for burials and baptisms, the corporation. This one craze seems to leave no part of American society intact, rich and poor, high and low, alike, are infected with this disease, which is sapping all the spiritual and moral energy of the generation.

The church is not the only place from which such men and women absent themselves. Our lectures on history and travel, and science and art are giving up their business because the cry has gone forth that men will not attend lectures. The literature that appeals to people is not that which lifts the mind and heart to higher thoughts, but the type of flimsy novel that simply entertains.

The Church of Christ is no longer a comfortable place in which the unrepentant sinner can sit. Religion has become much more of a reality to every man. It fills a more sacred place. It is not regarded in these days as simply a combination of rites and ceremonies, performed in a special building, but religion is known by all men to be co-ordinate and co-extensive with life and the man who willingly lives sinfully and in disregard of Christ's standard will not add to his degradation by playing the hypocrite and impostor. This means that in the minds of irreligious men there is a growing respect for religion and a sound regard for the church even among those who do not attend. I say that it is the life which the age is calling on men to live that is weakening the religious life and faith of men. Men cannot serve God and mammon is true forever. Can this evil be overcome, and how? I believe that it can, and the way to overcome it is to satisfy men that we are living in a moral and spiritual world in which God is present and in which He makes His demands. Professor James, of Harvard, speaks of the universality of religious experience opening up a new world which science has hitherto scoffed at, but which must be recognized if we know by our own experience that there is a realm of thought, of love, of conscience, of righteousness, toward which things our hearts yearn. We know more than ever the laws of this department of life, how, under God, beneficence and growth and power are added to life by their obedience, and how injury and weakness and suffering are the resultants of disobedience to the individual and to the nation and the race. Men believe in these things, because they see them. If they do not believe in their power as you and I, dear Christian friends do, it is because they have been hindered by other things from looking at them seriously enough. If they can be turned from the craze of the age, which is selfishness, they will be able to see and appreciate the workings of this real kingdom of love and Christ in our midst. If the church is to help men it must open its doors and heart to such men. It must not refuse their admission or retard them by insulting them when they come. If a man is looking for righteousness and anxious to govern his life according to that inspiration, the church ought to be ready to give to such an honest man all he is ready and willing to receive. Let us not be afraid of our sacraments being desecrated. Men will not come to them unless they really want them and believe in them. We ask too much of men about what they believe or do not believe. The working and living Church of Christ is not that which shall only have a place and a welcome for those who are fully equipped with faith in all its sacred doctrines, but a church which, like Christ, shall draw all men unto it and gradually, by its spiritual love and care, nourish men into its highest privileges and possessions.

If men can believe something of Christ's revelation of God, if they can say, "Lord, I believe," it becomes then the part of every Christian as an individual and of all Christians as an organization to help their unbelief until men can enter into the fulness of His message and take for their inspiration in life, "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whoso believeth on Him might not perish, but have everlasting life." This is the Christian's message of God's presence among us, God loving men, inspiring and guiding them toward His own ideal of perfectness. This is the opening of the gates of salvation to men, from selfishness and animalism, into the happiness and encouragement of knowing that we are the sons of God, for God hath not called us to uncleanness, but to holiness. When the churches of Christ take this attitude toward men and men shall learn that the ministration of the church is toward helping them out of their sins and mistakes, rather than in a constant condemnation of their faults, I believe they will be found within its walls, ready to be helped and led toward a larger knowledge of God and His love.

Doing One's Best.

We should not only seek to do our best, but also to do the best that can be done. No man can tell when he has done his best. The best should always be the highest reach possible. The striving for excellence is not alone for the sake of the life it makes possible. No work should ever be regarded as "good enough" if it could be made better. It was said of Lord Brougham that such was his love of excellence that, "if his station in life had been only that of a bootblack, he would never have rested satisfied until he had become the best bootblack in England." It is no wonder, remarks the Baptist Union, that he was one of the best men in the empire. In seeking to do his best, ever aiming at excellence, he was gradually making himself one of the best men. And after all, the great purpose of life is only achieved when one not only does his best, but is his best.

Christian Submission.

A missionary in India, Rev. W. P. Byers, tells this story, which illustrates that the gospel carries its comfort in distress to the convert in India as it does in this country:

"One of our older Bengali boys, whom we were counting on to help us in the future, was carried off in a few hours by a violent fever. His poor father had struggled to give his boy every chance to learn, hoping he would become a Christian worker. But the Master saw fit to take him for higher service in the kingdom above. When this father was told that his son had passed away he bowed his head in submission worthy of any Christian in any country, as he said: "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."—Ram's Horn.

Manhood.

Manhood has two or three qualities. First, self-assertion, and a good many men never get beyond that—they become bullies or egotists. They always get their way, ride rough shod over every man. I do not say self-assertion is to be destroyed, it is to be directed, and that is the second quality, self-direction. That power belongs to every man. God Himself does not invade or destroy it. The powers of self-assertion and self-direction reach their climax in self-surrender to the highest.—Rev. W. T. McDowell, New York City.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JULY 24.

Subject: Jehoshaphat's Reform, II Chron., xix., 1-11—Golden Text, II Chron., xix., 11—Memory Verses, 4-6—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. A severe reproof (vs. 1-3). This chapter is entirely additional to Kings, and is of great interest. It deals with three matters only: The rebuke addressed to Jehoshaphat by the prophet Jehu (vs. 1-3); the personal efforts of Jehoshaphat to effect a religious reformation (v. 4); and his reform of the judicial system (vs. 5-11. 1. "Returned." From the battle against Benhadad in which Ahab was slain. "In peace." Without capture or pursuit, being miraculously delivered from imminent danger.

2. "Jehu," etc. The Hanani who is here mentioned was probably the seer who reproved Asa for seeking help from the King of Syria (chap. 16:7). His son Jehu was early called to the same divine work which distinguished his father. More than thirty years before this Jehu had foretold the doom of Baasha, King of Israel (1 Kings 16:1). "To meet him." He went at the earliest possible moment. God had sent him for this purpose and the old prophet did not hesitate. But Jehu received better treatment from Jehoshaphat than his father Hanani had received from Asa (chap. 16:7-10). "Shouldest thou." What a forcible, piercing question; Jehoshaphat's conscience would cause him to quickly answer it negatively. "Help the ungodly." "Such was the idolatrous Ahab, whose kingdom was so largely given over to the worship of Baal and Ashtoreth." A great principle is here laid down. God's people should not give the hand of fellowship to the wicked or assist them in any of their ungodly doings. The words of the apostle are to the point: Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers. . . . And what agreement hath the temple of God with idols?" (2 Cor. 6:14-18). "And love them," etc. James says, "Whosoever therefore will be a friend of the world is the enemy of God" (chap. 4:4). What would we conclude if those whom we supposed to be our friends should join themselves to our enemies and show a fondness for those who were bent on our downfall? John says, "Love all the world," etc. (1 John 2:15, 16). The friendship of wicked men is one of the most dangerous temptations to which Christians are subjected. The wealth of the world and business interests are largely in the hands of men who are not friends of Christ. While the Christian religion requires no narrow or ascetic seclusion from the world, it does forbid the seeking worldly friendships and alliances for selfish ends and to the peril of religious usefulness and religious character. Christian alliances with the wicked do not command the respect of the very men for whose favor they are formed. To love those who hate God is a personal thrust at Jesus Christ. "Therefore is wrath." The prophet does not tone down or mince matters. Faithful are the wounds of a friend, but the kisses of an enemy are deceitful. "Upon thee." He was plainly told that the consequences of his sin would fall upon him and his people with crushing force. And is not the wrath of God upon all those alliances which His people form with the ungodly, whether they be social, matrimonial, commercial or political?

3. "Nevertheless." The seer has for Jehoshaphat words of encouragement as well as words of blame, and reminds the King that in taking away the groves he had shown the true theocratic spirit, which would not fail to be recognized and blessed of God. And this oracle of blame and praise inspired the King to attempt further reforms. "Groves." The Asherah images.

II. Judges appointed (vs. 4-7). 4. "Again." This refers to his previous reforms described in chapter 17. "Beersheba." This was at the southern extremity of Judah. "Mount Ephriam." The kingdom of Judah was bounded on the north by the mountains of Ephraim. Jehoshaphat traveled the whole length of his kingdom and examined everything himself "to see that judgment and justice were properly administered among the people." "Brought them back." Many probably had gone into idolatry when they saw their King so intimate with idolaters, therefore he put forth every effort possible to rescue them and bring them back to the true religion. Those who truly repent of sin do all in their power to repair the damage they may have done to others. 5. "Set judges." The King appointed local magistrates in all the principal cities, according to the directions of the law (Deut. 16:18-20), so that justice might be administered with ease and convenience. 6. "Take heed." A very solemn and necessary caution. The case seems hopeless when the judge is corrupt. "Is with you." See R. V. "The judges in deciding cases against the rich and powerful were to strengthen themselves with the thought 'God is with us.'" 7. "Wherefore now." Probably Jehoshaphat discovered irregularities and wrongs in the administration of justice such as showing respect of persons and the taking of bribes, and he accordingly undertook an extensive reform in the matter. His work no doubt consisted largely in removing evil judges and confirming the good in their office.

III. A supreme court established (vs. 8-11).

8. "In Jerusalem." Jehoshaphat's second reform measure was to establish a court of appeal in Jerusalem in accordance with Deut. 17:8-12. "This measure was probably altogether new. David and Solomon had kept judgment in their own hands. The prominent position assigned to the priests as judges was in accordance with Deut. 17:9; 19:17." "Of the Levites," etc. A certain number of each of these three classes constituted a supreme court. "Judgment of the Lord." All matters pertaining to religion about which some decision could be found in the Mosaic law. "Controversies." Civil disputes, called in verse 11 "all the King's matters." "They returned." Read this, "And they dwelt in Jerusalem;" that is, the judges appointed by Jehoshaphat. The most difficult cases could always be decided in Jerusalem, because the judges were always there. 9. "A perfect heart." That is, a heart undivided in its allegiance. The judges could not serve God and take bribes at the same time. 10. "Blood and blood." Between manslaughter and murder, or "the settlement of inheritance and family claims, etc." "Law and commandment." To decide what particular ordinance applies to a particular case. This refers to "cases where the matter concerns the interpretation and application of the law and its individual commands, statutes and judgments to particular crimes." 11. The King appointed Amariah supreme judge in the ecclesiastical court and Zebadiah in the civil court. The Levites were to be counselors and officers to assist.

Many a man who starts at the foot of the ladder is down at the heel at the finish.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The Sultan of Morocco stammers fearfully, it is said.

Senator Fairbanks is in that long line of Americans who have worked their own way through college.

Governor and Mrs. Odell returned to Albany, New York, from St. Louis, where they have been visting the Fair.

Jane Addams, of Hull House fame, has been selected by the University of Wisconsin for the honorary degree of LL. D.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale is now an LL. D. of Williams College, from which his father graduated just 100 years ago.

Prince Eitel Frederick, the Emperor William's second son, has accomplished the feat of swimming across the Rhine just above Bonn.

Secretary Cortelyou is already seeking advice on the scope and methods of the Thirteenth Census of the United States, to be taken in 1910.

The Prince of Wales, through the death of the Duke of Cambridge, comes into possession of many leases belonging to the Duchy of Cornwall.

President Roosevelt received fifty-six boys, members of the Young Crusaders, of Akron, Ohio., who have gone into camp at Washington, D. C.

Arthur Wing Pinero, the dramatist, passed his forty-ninth birthday last month. He keeps himself in playwriting form by means of outdoor sports.

Dr. Mary Pierson Eddy, of Beyroot, Syria, who is now in Washington, D. C., is the only woman ever licensed to practice medicine in the Turkish dominions.

Colonel John S. Mosby, of Confederate guerrilla fame, who was recently appointed an Assistant Attorney in the Department of Justice, at Washington, is seventy-one years old.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

Dahlen is doing some base stealing this year.

Fred Clarke says New York is the only club entitled to first division honors.

The Haverford College cricket team defeated an eleven of the Marylebone Club at Lord's, London, England.

Seven thousand persons saw Edgewood defeat A. J. D. and Anna Littel in a trotting race at Empire City Park.

Commodore T. L. Park's Mimosa, of the American Yacht Club, won the Manhasset Bay Challenge Cup for thirty-footers.

Canadian cricketers scored 182 runs, while the home players had 132 for three wickets in the international match at Haverford, Pa.

L. F. Scholes, of Toronto, Canada, beat A. H. Cloutte, of the London Rowing Club, in the final for the Diamond Sculls at Henley, England.

The Alert, the Una and the Cricket were the winners of the races for small boats given by the New York Yacht Club on Long Island Sound.

Frank Kramer, of East Orange, N. J., won the two-mile National championship race for professionals, and the five-mile handicap event at the Manhattan Beach bicycle meet.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt has been appointed a member of the committee to arrange a schedule for an automobile meet at Newport, R. I.

At the meeting of the Federation of Motor Cyclists at Cambridge, Md., it was decided to give the control of motor cycle races to the federation, beginning on January 1, 1905.

Noteworthy victories in the open lawn tennis tournament of the Kings County (N. Y.) Lawn Tennis Club were won by W. C. Grant and C. C. Kelley, and by Miss Sutton, National woman champion.

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST.

Cholera threatens to put a check on military operations in Manchuria.

Japan's second issue of exchequer bonds was more than three times oversubscribed.

The Japanese again captured Motien Pass, repulsing the Russians after three assaults.

The news that the Port Arthur fleet was badly crippled was suppressed in St. Petersburg.

General Stakelberg barely escaped being drowned in his tent at Tatchekiao by a flood.

There were rumors in Tokio and Seoul that the Vladivostok squadron had again left port.

Prince Uchtomsky superseded Rear-Admiral Withoft in command of the Port Arthur squadron.

Three ships of the Russian volunteer fleet bound for Vladivostok passed through the Bosphorus.

One thousand Japanese were killed or wounded near Lautyansan, having been surprised by General Kashtalinsky.

The gunboat Kaimon of Togo's fleet struck a mine outside of Talienwan Bay and sank, Commander Takahashi and twenty-one others perished.

The British steamer Allanton, captured by the Vladivostok squadron, has been condemned by a prize court. The vessel and cargo have been confiscated.

General Kuroki's army has moved rapidly west and northwest on Liaoyang and Hai-Cheng. Mao-Tien Pass is reported held by the Japanese, who turned the Russian right.

The Vladivostok squadron, consisting of the cruisers Rossia, Rurik and Gromoboi and nine torpedo boats, shelled Wonsan, on the east coast of Korea. Torpedo boats entered the harbor and sank two vessels.

The Markets

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.			
The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2c. per quart.			
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra.	$ 17½	@ $	17¾
Firsts	16	@	17
Seconds	14½	@	15½
State dairy tubs, firsts	15	@	16
Imitation creamery	12½	@	15
Factory, thirds to firsts	11	@	13½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	—	@	7¾
Small	—	@	8¼
Part skims, good to prime	4	@	4¾
Part skims, common	—	@	2¾
Full skims	1	@	1½
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	21	@	23
State and Penn	21	@	23
Western—Choice	18	@	19
Southern—Choice	16	@	17
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	2 85	@	2 90
Medium, choice	1 90	@	2 00
Pea, choice	—	@	1 80
Red kidney, choice	2 85	@	2 95
White kidney	2 80	@	2 85
Yellow eye	2 55	@	2 60
Black turtle soup	2 80	@	2 85
Lima, Cal	—	@	2 45
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Del., per crate	75	@	1 25
Jersey, per basket	40	@	60
Pears, per bbl	2 00	@	4 50
Strawberries, per qt	6	@	12
Huckleberries, per qt	7	@	11
Blackberries, per qt	6	@	11
Peaches, per carrier	25	@	1 75
Plums, per carrier	1 25	@	1 50
Gooseberries, per qt	7	@	8
Muskmelons, per crate	50	@	2 00
Cherries, per lb	6	@	15
Raspberries, per pt	3	@	6
Currants, per qt	7	@	9
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	—	@	14
Spring chickens, per lb	18	@	20
Roosters, per lb	—	@	8½
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	10
Ducks, per pair	40	@	80
Geese, per pair	90	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	—	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	12	@	15
Broilers, Philadelphia	22	@	30
Fowls, Western, per lb	—	@	11½
Spring ducks, per lb	14	@	16
Squabs, per dozen	1 50	@	2 75
HOPS.			
State, 1903, choice, per lb	33	@	34
Good to prime, per lb	30	@	32
Common to fair	26	@	28
Pacific Coast, 1903, choice	28	@	29
Good to prime, per lb	25	@	27
Common to fair	23	@	24
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay, prime, per 100 lb	—	@	95
No. 1, per 100 lb	—	@	90
No. 2, per 100 lb	80	@	85
Clover, mixed, per 100 lb.	62½	@	67½
Straw, long rye	1 20	@	1 25
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, per bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Southern, per bbl	50	@	2 25
Turnips, per 100 bunches	75	@	1 00
Tomatoes, per box	75	@	1 50
Egg plant, per box	75	@	1 25
Squash, per crate	25	@	1 00
Peas, per bag	25	@	85
Peppers, per box	1 00	@	1 50
Lettuce, per bbl	25	@	50
Cabbages, per 100	2 50	@	3 50
Cucumbers, per basket	20	@	40
String beans, per basket	25	@	75
Spinach, per bbl	50	@	75
Beets, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 50
Carrots, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 25
Kale, per bbl	40	@	60
Asparagus, per doz. b'ches	75	@	3 00
Lima beans, per crate	2 50	@	2 75
Onions, L. I., per bbl	—	@	1 75
Jersey, per basket	1 25	@	1 50
Cauliflower, per bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Celery, per doz. bunches	10	@	60
Green corn, per 100	75	@	1 25
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	4 85	@	5 10
Spring patents	4 90	@	5 35
Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	1 06⅞
No. 2 red	—	@	1 12½
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	54½
Oats, mixed	43	@	45
Clipped, white	47½	@	51
Rye, Western	—	@	70
Lard, city	—	@	7¾
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7½	@	10½
Calves, city dressed	8	@	11½
Country dressed	8	@	10½
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 00	@	4 50
Lambs, per 100 lb	5 75	@	8 75
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	—	@	5 80
Country dressed, per lb	6	@	7¼

BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

Statements From All Over the Country of Crops and Industries.

New York City.—Texas reports a heavy business in retail buying at a period which is usually regarded as the dullest of the year. Louisville is showing up well, with average conditions fully equal to last year. Chicago wholesalers are doing a fair trade in general merchandise.

Pittsburg for the first time in many weeks is becoming hopeful over the steel outlook. Sellers are refusing to tie up at low prices, and, while furnaces continue to go out of blast, shrewd observers expect a revival of railroad business as soon as increased earnings, which are now becoming more pronounced, are effective. Prices of pig iron and billets are being shaded somewhat, but everything hinges on the rail situation, which is the strategic point in an outlook that is complicated by some interesting cross movements. The industry in general is picking up.

Textile manufacturing is still at low ebb, with little prospect of immediate improvement. In New England the shut down of mills is restricting consumption of general merchandise.

Crops are progressing splendidly in all sections, harvesting of winter wheat being well under way in Oklahoma, Southern Kansas, Southern Missouri and Southern Illinois. Too abundant rainfall did some damage in Western Missouri and Southern Illinois. The outlook for excellent yield of all grains is all that could be expected.

Government Cotton Report.

Government report puts the average condition of cotton June 25 at 88, as compared with 83 on May 26.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MILL CREEK.

Chalmer Simpson arrived home Sunday evening via the Aughwick Valley route.

Edith Dell, of Mapleton, spent part of Saturday with her friend, Margaret Hicks.

Mrs. Igo, of Tyrone, spent some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sims, recently.

Dr. Edward Green, Philadelphia, is spending some time with his parents at the old homestead.

Misses Silvia Hazlett and Polly Dick, of Huntingdon, spent Wednesday with their friends, the Misses Foust.

Miss Emma Hooper, former teacher in our school, called on her many friends Saturday. She is now teaching at Braddock.

Mr. Henry Muckle just returned from a two week's sojourn among friends in Juniata county and reports as having had a pleasant visit.

Postmaster Stonebraker is again at his accustomed place. During his absence Uncle Sam's interest was ably looked after by his wife.

Mr. Owen Bruner, of Petersburg, spent some time in this district, partly for pleasure and with one eye open for a possible violator of the game law.

A large catamount was discovered near the chicken house of Duffy Columbine Saturday. Rolly Goodman shot it but unfortunately did not kill the animal. It is seldom such marauders venture so near to human habitation.

An impromptu picnic was held in Hawn's wood Wednesday afternoon by Misses Gosuch and Foust in honor of their visitors, Silvia Hazlett and Polly Dick, of Huntingdon. The grove is one of natures ideal nooks, and all enjoyed the outing.

Supervisor Snyder has erected a temporary crossing over Sugar Grove run, it having been decided that something beyond an ordinary bridge would have to be placed at this point. The many floods necessitates a substantial structure which will take some time to build.

Fred and Jay Simpson drove to Burnham Friday, by the way of the Big valley, to see the ball game between the local team and Carlisle boys who Fred played with until he was injured. On their way home they killed a rattlesnake which was crossing the road near Belleville, measuring three feet nine inches with six rattles and a button.

That greatness will come to our village fair,
No doubt there seems to be,
Our mineral resources alone, "they say,"
Exceed far in value all grain and hay,
Cut by our forefathers from meadow and hill in
that bye gone day.
That so long a time has sped away, and our
greatness come not
Is caused, "they say," by a lack of energetic vim
To delve into mysteries beneath the rim of
Mother earth so grey.
That in those quiet depths below,
Stored away for centuries, "they know,"
Are riches untold which but await, the touch of
some Mida's
Its treasures so great to at once for us unfold.
With sand and ore quite plain in sight,
Abundance of clay and mineral paint,
The drill will doubtless let us see that coal is
waiting you and me,
And then if we don't object to toil
It's well known we have the basin and can
strike oil.
Oh, we'll be great, just wait and see,
Events are pictured by shadows, "they say,"
Get in the car of progressive thought,
And move along with those of to-day who look
ahead and plainly see,
That our village fair, yet great will be.

TROUGH CREEK.

H. G. Swope is home on a short vacation.

Farmers enjoyed and made good use of the few days of good weather.

Mrs. Jim Fry with her little daughter visited friends in the valley last week.

David Gosnell, a former resident of the valley, came over in the hack last week.

Elder Funk, according to announcement, will preach at Pine Grove on the night of the 30th.

Mrs. Benton, of Petersburg, is visiting old acquaintances and friends in the valley where she was born and raised.

The Pine Grovers will picnic on the 30th somewhere near Pine Grove probably in Curt Greenland's grove near his residence.

Harry Saylor, the sawyer and general manager of the stave mill on O. M. Wright's land, is suffering with catarrh of the stomach.

Miss Alma Smith, of Birmingham, is visiting in the valley. Miss Alma taught the Pine Grove school quite acceptably a few years ago.

Mrs. Wm. Hazzard was taken with chill last week. Fears were entertained that it might result in typhoid fever contracted while waiting on her daughter in Altoona.

Our board of directors on last Saturday elected the teachers for the township the coming term, all of which are home talent. Calvin, Coy Coder; Sheridan, Miss Mabel Swope; Pine Grove, Miss Carrie Swope; Lone Star, Chalmers Wright; Railroad, Miles Chilcote; Lincoln, Homer Pheasant; Sherman, Elba Coder.

I see by the Huntingdon *Globe* that seventeen train jumpers were turned into our jail in one batch, where they will be boarded for a time at the expense of the taxpayers and then turned out only to repeat the offence somewhere else. There would be some wisdom and a lot of economy in putting such characters along with other convicted criminals on the public roads with ball and chain attached, thus paying for their board and crimes committed.

Rev. Strain preached a very able sermon at Calvin on Sunday from these words: "He hath not dealt so with any nation." He proved this passage of scripture as applied to our nation so conclusively that there was no room for doubting the question. We would be glad to see the sermon in print and if we fail to get it and have the time we will to give a synopsis of it. A part of it especially should be remembered especially by the young.

THREE SPRINGS.

Frank Mierley and Harper Pheasant, of Cassville, transacted business in Three Springs Friday.

Mrs. Price, of Petersburg, who had been visiting her sister, Mrs. Harry Cornelius, has returned home.

Huckleberries are abundant this year as the writer has never seen or heard of any who have gone return with empty vessels.

John Hockenberry has returned to his home in Lewistown. He was accompanied to Mount Union by Cornelia I. Ashman.

We have not had rain for a week. Fine weather for making hay, but the farmers were compelled to turn their attention to their grain.

Quite a lot of vehicles are being sold in Three Springs and judging from the sales we wonder if the community will not soon be supplied.

Mrs. Postlethwaite, of Mt. Union, and Mrs. D. W. Doyle, of Three Springs, are visiting their sister, Mrs. Lamberson, of Waynesboro.

Rev. Ash, of the M. E. church of Three Springs, and Rev. Vought, of Orbisonia, will exchange pulpits the coming Sunday, being communion.

A game of base ball played on Saturday by Three Springs and Clear Ridge on the ground of the latter resulted in a score of 9-11 in favor of Three Springs.

Mrs. Ada Stevens spent a day of last week in Orbisonia. She was accompanied on her return by her husband who has been painting during the summer.

At a recent meeting of the school board of Three Springs. Austin C. Peck, now of Hancock, Maryland, was re-elected teacher at a salary of $45. We are glad to see him return.

A party consisting of eight of our generous-hearted men entered Mrs. Rachel Heeter's grain field by surprise Saturday and cut almost the entire crop. This was a good deed.

Allen Cutshall has beautified the appearance of his storeroom, occupied by Clay Park, by repainting. His new house opposite the store is now nearly completed. Allen is certainly a hustler.

Mrs. Alice Edwards, of Pitcairn, Mr. and Mrs. Stratford, of Mount Union, Miss Ella Lockard, of Orbisonia, Mrs. Schultz, of Huntingdon, and Mrs. Fessler, of Tyrone, were all visitors to our town the past week on account of the serious illness of their aunt, Mrs. Barbara Hampton, who is no better at this writing.

CASSVILLE.

Miss Mame Henderson started for "Kamp Kuzzins" on Saturday.

Dr. Graham and family arrived on Saturday from Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Charles Frain has turned her face homeward and is now at Port Royal.

J. A. Chilcote, of Cole's valley, has been elected to teach the Cassville school.

Miss Mary Watson, of Church street, Huntingdon, is visiting her relatives, the Heatons.

Rev. Hugh Strain delivered a forceful and eloquent sermon Sunday on "Christian Citizenship."

Mrs. Maggie Hamilton and her daughter, Miss Belle, of Huntingdon, are guests of A. J. Henderson.

Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Houck were summoned to Mapleton by the illness of Mrs. Charles Clark, of that place.

The program for the Sunday school convention is printed and promises to be an occasion of interest. All are cordially invited. Entertainment is provided for all.

LATTA GROVE.

Warm weather; 91° in the shade.

Link Smith is cutting rye.

J. Q. Dell is suffering with rheumatism.

Jos. H. Dell has his wheat in the barn.

H. B. Dell cut Mrs. Rebecca Walker's hay crop.

Andy Crownover has a new dog and he is a big one.

Jack Dell cut Mary Crotsley's crop in Smith valley.

G. D. Lynn has his wheat crop stored away in the dry.

Isaac Dell made a business trip to Huntingdon yesterday.

Esco Walker is helping O. H. Querry to haul in grain and make hay. Ora has a good crop.

The family of Mr. Baldwin, Huntingdon's popular tailor, is visiting at the home of Isaac Dell.

NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSIONS.

Low-rate Vacation Trips via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has selected the following dates for its popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Washington and Baltimore: July 22, August 12 and 26, September 9 and 23, and October 14. On these dates the special train will leave Washington at 8.00 A. M., Baltimore 9.05 A. M., York 10.45 A. M., Harrisburg 11.40 A. M., Millersburg 12.20 P. M., Sunbury 12.58 P. M., Williamsport 2.30 P. M., Lock Haven 3.08 P. M., Renovo 3.55 P. M., Emporium Junction 5.05 P. M., arriving Niagara Falls at 9.35 P. M.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at $10.00 from Washington and Baltimore; $9.35 from York; $10.00 from Littlestown; $10.00 from Oxford, Pa.; $9.35 from Columbia; $8.50 from Harrisburg, $10.00 from Winchester, Va., $7.80 from Altoona; $7.40 from Tyrone; $6.45 from Bellefonte; $5.10 from Ridgway; $6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkesbarre; $5.75 from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from principal points. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo within limit of ticket returning.

The special trains of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion running through to Niagara Falls. An extra charge will be made for parlor-car seats.

An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany each excursion.

For descriptive pamphlet, time of connecting trains, and further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Phiadelphia.

7-6-7t

The largest apple orchard in the world is being planted in Laclede county, Missouri, and when completed will contain 5000 acres. Imagine the beauty of such an orchard when in full bloom!

MARRIED.

ANSPACH—LAMBERSON—July 7, 1904, in Millerstown, by Rev. W. F. Gilbert, Frank B. Anspach and Olive May Lamberson, both of Millerstown.

JULIUS—MAUGANS—June 24, 1904, at the parsonage of the Fifth Street M. E. church, Harrisburg, by Rev. B. H. Hart, Forest E. Julius, son of the late Aaron Julius of Mapleton, and Miss M. Maugans, both of Harrisburg.

SHAPIRO—COOK—In Trough Creek Valley, June 29, 1904, by the Rev. H. S. Bickel, Joseph S. Shapiro, of Broad Top City, and Miss Rachel L. Cook, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver E. Cook.

CODNER—EMERY—At the residence of Mr. Redding at Juniata, July 14, 1904, by Rev. H. C. Weiand, Burton Garfield Codner, of Juniata, and Miss Sarah Syrilla Emery, of New Creek, West Virginia.

Central Banking Co.

MOUNT UNION, PA.

T. H. ADAMS, President
W. T. BELL, Cashier

Discount Day—Wednesday

Stockholders Individually Liable.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.
Cor. 5th and Penn Sts.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
E. M. GREENE, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

K. A. Lovell, J. C. Hazlett, John White, R. J. Mattern, Thomas E. Africa, John Langdon and A. W. Swope.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

AT

JNO. G. GILLAM'S

YOU WILL FIND A FULL LINE OF

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, UNDERWEAR, QUEENSWARE, FLOUR AND FEED, GROCERIES, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS. HATS, CAPS. SHELF HARDWARE, ETC

PRODUCE taken in exchange and all goods sold at the lowest cash prices. × × × ×

J. G. GILLAM, Mapleton, Pa.

May, 1884 ✦ TWENTY YEARS AGO ✦ May, 1904

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Running a general store is no experiment with us. For twenty years we have been selling goods in this town. Starting in a small room 18x18 feet we added space to it several times until we bought our present store about two years ago. The changes we have made give us the largest store in town—two floors 20x90, annex 12x30 and a warehouse two stories 18x30 feet.

Our sales last year were larger than the year before, the cash sales being more than 100 per cent. larger, proving to us that our prices, quality considered, must have been about right. We think we know What, When and Where to buy. Paying spot cash for goods as soon as they are in and examined gives us another advantage over many of our competitors.

There have been many changes since we started. We have seen many come and go. They commence by telling the people that the older stores have been overcharging them; that they will sell much cheaper. They fool part of the people for a time but they soon find our prices are as low, if not lower than theirs.

We want more cash and prompt paying customers, and name you low prices. There are others we do not want, those who think the world owes them a living whether they earn it or not. All our goods are marked in plain figures, one price to all. A child can buy as cheap as the parent.

LOOK FOR

NEW AD.

IN THIS SPACE

NEXT WEEK

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

May 24, 1904. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

STANDING STONE NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON, PA.,
No. 412 Penn St.

OFFICERS:

JOHN BREWSTER, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
A. J. McCAHAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

John Brewster, J. H. Brumbaugh, Geo. W. Sanderson, L. M. Hagerty, H. B. Brumbaugh, J. G. Gillam, H. B. Dunn and A. J. McCahan.

Discount Day—Wednesday.

We solicit your account and will give your business prompt, accurate and considerate attention.

Telephone No. 82. 5-28-02-yr.

THE "ITEM"

$1.00 per Year.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MOUNT UNION, PA.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus, $2,500.

Officers:

A. B. Gillam, President.
T. A. Appleby, Vice President.
G. B. M. Kepler, Cashier,

Directors:

A. B. Gillam, T. A. Appleby, C. B. Bush, M. D., Benj. O'Connor, Bruce Yocum, R. B. Campbell, W. G. Ewing, M. W. Isenberg, W. J. Campbell, M. D.

Household individual banks furnished on application.

A general banking business done.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.

Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 20, 1904.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 29, 1904.

	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. Night	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A. M	D'ly ex S. P.M.
New York:						
W. 23d St. Sta.	7 55	12 10	. . .	. . .	8 55	. .
Desb's St. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	. .
Cort'dtSt. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	. .
Philadelphia	11 40	4 25	7 10	. . .	11 40	5 30
Washington. .	10 40	. . .	7 50	. . .	10 50	5 40
Baltimore. . .	11 55	4 44	8 52	. . .	12 00	7 00

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg	2 50	8 00	11 48	. .	3 10	5 00	10 35
Rockville .	. .	8 12	11 59	.	. .	5 13	10 46
Marysville.	f3 04	8 17	12 03	. .	. .	5 18	10 49
Duncannon	f3 18	8 35	12 16	. .	3 35	5 36	11 03
Newport . .	f3 40	9 05	12 37	. .	3 55	6 06	11 25
Millerst'wn	. .	9 14	f12 45	. .	. .	6 17	f11 34
Thom's't'n	. .	9 25	f12 53	. .	. .	6 28	f11 42
Port Royal	f4 13	9 43	1 07	. .	f4 22	6 47	f11 57
Mifflin . .	4 18	9 48	1 11	. .	4 27	6 52	12 01
Lewist'n Jc.	4 40	10 14	1 30	. .	4 46	7 17	12 22
McVeytown	f5 02	10 39	1 48	. .	f5 04	7 42	. .
N. Hamilt'n	f5 21	11 01	f2 04	. .	. .	8 03	. .
Mt. Union .	f5 27	11 07	2 08	. .	5 25	8 10	. .
Mapleton. .	f5 33	11 13	f2 14	. .	. .	8 17	. .
Huntingdon	5 50	11 32	2 29	. .	5 45	8 35	. .
Petersburg.	f6 07	11 47	2 43	. .	. .	8 50	. .
Birm'gham.	f6 35	12 13	3 07	. .	H6 20	9 14	. .
Tyrone	6 42	12 20	3 12	. .	6 26	9 21	. .
Bellwood . ..	7 07	12 41	3 29	. .	6 47	9 38	. .
Altoona . . .	7 30	1 00	3 45	. .	7 05	9 55	. .
Pittsburg . .	12 10	5 50	8 45	. .	10 50	1 50	. .
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

"J" stops on signal to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and east and south of Harrisburg.

"H" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and receive passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Additional trains leave Harrisburg for Altoona and Pittsburg as follows: 1.35, 2.41, 11.45 a.m., 12.55, 2.53, 3.05, 7.20, 9.48, 11.05 and 11.50 p. m. daily.

	Week days. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly P.M.
Pittsburg . . .		3 00	3 00	8 00	. .	12 45	4 55
Altoona . .	5 00	6 25	7 05	11 43	1 50	5 55	9 05
Bellwood .	f5 12	. .	7 20	m11 55	2 04	6 10	9 19
Tyrone . .	5 24	6 47	7 38	12 06	2 20	6 27	9 33
Birm'gham	f5 28	. .	7 43	g12 10	2 25	6 32	P9 38
Petersburg.	f5 46	. .	8 07	. .	2 48	f6 56	. .
Huntingdon	5 57	7 17	8 20	12 37	3 02	7 10	10 12
Mapleton . .	f6 11	. .	8 36	. .	3 19	7 24	. .
Mt. Union .	f6 17	. .	8 42	m12 56	3 26	7 29	f10 32
N. Hamilton	f6 22	. .	8 46	. .	3 32	7 34	. .
McVeytown.	6 40	. .	9 05	m1 16	3 53	f7 51	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	7 00	f8 05	9 27	1 35	4 17	8 10	11 16
Mifflin . . .	7 22	. .	9 48	m1 52	4 41	8 30	f11 37
Port Royal .	7 27	. .	9 52	. .	4 46	8 34	. .
Thom's't'n .	7 42	. .	10 08	. .	5 04	f8 48	. .
Millerstown.	7 51	. .	10 18	. .	5 15	f8 57	. .
Newport . .	8 00	. .	10 28	L2 24	5 25	9 05	. .
Duncannon..	8 27	. .	10 52	L2 44	5 55	f9 29	. .
Marysville .	8 44	. .	11 07	. .	6 15	f9 43	. .
Rockville . .	8 48	. .	11 12	.	6 22	f9 48	. .
Harrisburg .	9 00	9 30	11 25	3 10	6 35	10 00	1 00

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M,	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Baltimore .	. .	12 15	. .	6 00	9 45	2 20	. .
Washington . .		1 20	. .	7 15	. .	3 30	. .
Philadelphia	11 48	12 17	*3 17	6 23	10 47	4 23	4 23
New York:							
Desb's St. .	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	7 13	7 13
Cort'dt St .	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	7 13	7 13
W. 23d St .	2 15	3 00	*6 00	9 40	. .	7 15	7 15
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Additional trains leave Pittsburg for Altoona, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia as follows: 3.35, 7.15 and 7.30 a. m., 12.01, 4.50, 7.10, 9.00 and 10 00 p. m. daily.

*Week days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops only on signal, or notice to agent or conductor, to receive or discharge passengers.

"G" Passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers Sunday only.

"m" passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers.

"p" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction—For Sunbury 7.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week days.

For McClure 7.30 a. m., 3.00 p. m week days.

For Milroy 7.40 a. m., 1.50 and 4 50 p. m. week days.

For Reedsville 6.05, 7.40 a. m., 1.50, and 4.50 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 a. m. and 5.55 p. m. week days. Bedford only 8.35 a. m. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield, Curwensville and Grampain, 8.00 a. m., 3 55 and 6.50 p. m. week days, and 8.00 a m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 a. m., 12.25 and 7.00 p. m. week days. 8.10 a. m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. week days

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punxsutawney 8.00 a. m. and 3.34 p. m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11.12 a. m. and 5.44 p. m. week days.

For rates, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager — J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH Expr's A M	SOUTH Mail P M	STATIONS	NORTH Mail A M	NORTH F.Line P M
8 35	5 56	Huntingdon	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	Grafton	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	Brumbaugh	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	Marklesburg	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	Entrikin	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	Beaver	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	Cove	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	Saxton	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	Clark	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	Riddlesburg	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	Hopewell	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	Cypher	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	Tatesville	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	Everett	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	Mt. Dallas	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	Bedford	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	Hyndman	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	Cumberland	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntiugdon at 8.35 a. m and returning 5.30 p. m.

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH Expr's A M	STATIONS	NORTH Expr's P M
9 35	Saxton	4 00
9 50	Coalmont	3 45
	Crawford	
10 05	Dudley	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager.

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned having purchased the outfit of J. F. Park, will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.00 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

I. W. BUMGARDNER.

I ISN'T GWINE TO GUESS.

I sometimes get to wonderin' 'bout why some things is so.
When the summer days is broilin' you is hankering foh snow.
An' when de winter's chilly you is pinin' for de sun,
An' you's always discontented wid de way de world is run.
De rich man is complainin' 'cause he ate too much to-day
An' de po' man is declarin' dat he'd like to feel dat way.
Dis life is like a riddle an' I might as well confess
I doesn't know de answer an' I isn't gwine to guess.

As long as I mus' work by day, I wants to sleep at night.
It ain't no use foh me to fret if things ain't goin right.
If you's got a little money you is fohced to let it go
An' when you hasn't got it de collections will be slow.
De white man runs de gover'ment an' tries to make it pay.
An' I speck he's boun' to do it in his own peculiar way.
Dare ain't no good at figgerin' an' losin' of my res',
I doesn't know de answer an' I isn't gwine to guess.

University Place, a few miles east of Lincoln, is the only town in Nebraska where tobacco is not sold. Not only are liquor, billiard tables, dance halls, saloons and every other form of "questionable" amusements barred from this town, but now the cigar store and the cigarette counter have been added to the prohibited list.

Pliable marble is a curiosity little known to the public. In the possession of Prince Burghese some time ago were six slabs of marble which could be bent at will. The peculiarity is believed to be due to the effect of fire.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.

Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,

'Phone 102, Akers Building

503 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.

Telephone connection 8-1-00-tf

NOTICE.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that, on Friday, July 1, 1904, he filed an application in the Department of Internal Affairs at Harrisburg, Penna., for a warrant for one acre and ninety perches of land situate in Union township, Huntingdon county, Pa., which said land is bounded and described as follows: Adjoining lands of Pittsburg White Sand Company on the west; on north and east by lands of Marshall Yocum and others, and on the south by lands of Asa Corbin.

THOMAS A. JACKSON,
Huntingdon, Pa.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in Effect June 27, 1904

SOUTHWARD	No. 2 a.m.	No. 4 p.m.	No. 6 a.m.	No. 8 a.m.
Mount Union . . . LEAVE	9 05	3 50	11 15	. .
Augh. Mills	9 22	4 08	11 32	. .
Shirley	9 35	4 20	11 45	. .
Orbisonia	9 50	4 35	12 00	. .
	10 00	4 45	1 40	5 30
Pogue	10 12	4 57	1 57	5 40
Three Springs	10 23	5 12	2 10	5 50
Saltillo	10 30	5 25	2 20	5 58
Cole's	11 03	5 58	2 50	6 30
Rocky Ridge	11 08	6 03	2 55	6 35
Cook's	11 18	6 13	3 05	6 45
Robertsdale	11 30	6 25	3 15	6 55
Woodvale . . . ARRIVE	. .	. .	. .	7.00
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

NORTHWARD	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 7 P.M.
Woodvale . . . . LEAVE	. .	. .	. .	4 25
Robertsdale	6 05	12 45	8 20	4 30
Cook's	6 15	12 55	8 30	4 40
Rocky Ridge	6 25	1 03	8 38	4 48
Cole's	6 30	1 09	8 43	4 55
Saltillo	7 00	1 38	9 12	5 25
Three Springs	7 08	1 45	9 20	5 32
Pogue	7 20	1 57	†9 32	5 42
Orbisonia	7 35	2 15	9 50	5 55
	7 45	2 20	10 00	. .
Shirley	8 00	2 35	10 15	. .
Augh. Mills	8 10	2 45	†10 25	. .
Mount Union . . ARRIVE	8 30	3 05	10 45	. .
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD No. 12 p.m.	No. 10 a.m.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 9 a.m.	No. 11 p.m
4 50	8 45	Lv . . Orbisonia . . Ar	9 45	5 45
4 58	8 52	. *Blacklog .	9 38	5 38
5 06	9 00	. *Cedar Rock .	9 30	5 30
5 09	9 03	. *Locke Valley.	9 27	5 27
5 15	9 10	Ar . Shade Gap . Lv	9 20	5 20
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.

All trains run daily except Sunday.

The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time-Table without notice.

Standard Time—75th Meridian, or Eastern time.

† Trains will not stop.

R. S. SEIBERT, General Manager

A Railroad Tale that Beats Fiction.

One of the seemingly impossible incidents in railroad life, which has been the theme for many a story told by engigineers, who love to spin a yarn as well as any sailor to green brakemen has gone on record as a fact.

The storv comes from Petersburg, this county and substantially is as follows: Last Saturday night when a long coal train was making its way rapidly down the long grade known as "Barree Straight Line," the axle broke under a coal car, throwing it from the rails. The car cleared the tracks and continued over a steep embankment and three more cars followed in its wake but the tracks were left undamaged and the two broken ends of the train rapidly closed the gap. The automatic couplers acted promptly, coupled the ends together and the train went on its way the crew knowing nothing of the accident until they reached a point three miles further east where three more cars were wrecked. A brake rigging which became loose in the first mishap dropped on the rails and caused the second, which did not have so fortunate a termination.

What Devices May Be Used in Taking Fish.

For the information of fishermen, Secretary Meehan, of the Pennsylvania State Fish commission, states that no devices can be legally used for taking fish except those specifically mentioned in the different acts of the fish laws. Therefore the use of the gig, snare, and all kinds of nets except those mentioned as legal in the laws, is illegal. The state fish commission, in conjunction with the League of American Sportsmen—a powerful organization formed for the purpose of protecting the game and song birds and fish is doing excellent work for the protection of the fish. The illegal practices are speedily being broken up, streams and rivers constantly stocked with fish, and everything possible is being done to have the fish again become plentiful. All persons who would like to see the waters of the state again teem with fish as in bygone days are earnestly invited to give these worthy organizations their hearty support.

Drinking Men at a Discount.

Total abstinence pledges, prohibition laws, the exhibition of "horrible examples" and the preaching of intemperance as a sin may have a certain amount of influence in deterring men from drnking, but the social sentiment against intemperance as an imprudence has accomplished far more. Drunkenness has become disreputable or is looked upon as a deplorable disease. People are more sensible. The strain of modern social conditions, it has been found, compels sobrie,y. The drunkard cannot keep up the pace, and falls behind those who hold their appetites in restraint.—*New York Sun.*

State Road Funds Apportioned.

The State Highway Commissioner has completed the list of applicants who seek aid under the Good Roads law, and the counties and townships to which the different sums have been apportioned giving the mileage.

For this and nearby counties the apportionment is as follows: Huntingdon containing 1982 miles, $9123.57; Blair, 830, $3710.18; Centre, 1175, $5266 06; Clearfield, 2139, $9846.27; Juniata, 740, $3406.38; Mifflin, 488, $2250.97. The total mileage for the State is 99,041 and the apportionment $450,000.

Night Was Her Terror.

"I would cough nearly all night long," writes Mrs. Chas. Applegate, of Alexandria, Ind., "and could hardly get any sleep. I had consumption so bad that if I walked a block I would cough frightfully and spit blood, but when all other remedies failed, three $1.00 bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery wholly cured me and I gained 58 pounds." It's absolutely guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, La Grippe, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung troubles. Price 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at Wright & Dell's store.

The heaviest train load ever hauled by one locomotive was one of 84 loaded cars, weighing in the aggregate 4787 tons, which was hauled a distance of 63 miles at the rate of 13 miles an hour.

No Pity Shown.

"For years fate was after me continuously" writes F. A. Gulledge, Verbena, Ala. "I had a terrible case of Piles causing 24 tumors. When all failed Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me. Equally good for Burns and all aches and pains. Only 25c at Wright & Dell's store.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—

Estate of Abraham Skipper, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Abraham Skipper, late of the borough of Mount Union, deceased, having been granted the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and to those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement to

N. A. SKIPPER, Administrator.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., June 29, 1904. 6t

William Reed & Sons

Store Closes at 6 o'clock P. M. Except Saturdays and P. R. R. Pay Days.

A BIG JULY SALE OF SUMMER THINGS

Three Days—Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 21, 22 and 23.

The prolonged cool weather of the early summer season gives our patrons an opportunity to buy wash goods at remarkable prices. Such low prices, in fact, as we have never offered before.

Think of buying fine sheer printed lawns at 3½c a yard. Many of these are new whole pieces.

Another lot of lawns, dimities, ginghams, etc., were 8c, 10c and 12½c will be sold at 5c. At 7½c we will offer a fine lot of lawns, dimities, ginghams, cheviots, etc., which have been 12½c and 15c a yard.

At 10c there will be an unusually fine lot of wash stuffs formerly priced as high as 20c a yard. At 12½c we will offer the handsomest lot of Scotch ginghams, silk ginghams, cheviots, oxfords, etc., that were 18c, 20c, and 25c. This is the greatest genuine bargains we have ever put out at a sale. The goods are simply beautiful but we have too many.

Silk Mercerized Oxfords in exquisite colorings that were 40c a yard will be closed out at 20c a yard.

Foulard Silks that were 75c and $1.00 will be closed out at 50c.

All Black Silk Grenadies will be sold at a discount of 25 per cent.

Shirt Waists that were 50c to $1.50 each will be closod out at 25c.

A big lot of Muslin Underwear, Skirts, Night Dresses, Drawers, will be sold at a heavy reduction.

This sale will be full of surprises.

Do not miss it. Remember the dates, **July 21, 22 and 23.**

Wm. Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. Wright. L. M. Dell.

Wright & Dell.

While we do not change our advertisement nor quote prices each week, yet we are changing goods with the seasons, always keeping in line both in goods and prices as our constantly increasing trade will attest.

Our customers find that they can get what they want right here, and they find that our goods are right and our prices are right.

We thank you for your patronage and solicit a continuance of the same.

Very respectfully,

WRIGHT & DELL,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

August 10, 1903.

FOR WEDDINGS!

JEWELRY and SILVERWARE

of the Most Reliable Makes

Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Chains, Etc.

Tea Sets. Waiters. Toilet-Ware, Etc.

A full line of "1847 Rogers Bros." SPOONS, FORKS, Etc.

FINE WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

ZERBY'S Jewelry Store,

Huntingdon, Penna.

BE WISE AND ADVERTISE—IN THE ITEM.

FOUND!

100-pc. Dinner Sets

In different decorations

$7.00 to $15.00.

A lot of heavy Gold Band Cups, Saucers and Plates

At 10 Cents

An assortment of Toilet Sets, $1.50 to $5.00

Wood and Iron Wagons, Child's Doll Coaches, Carts and Chair Carts, Pillow Sham Holders; also a full line of Tin, Granite, Wooden and Willow ware, Crocks, 1 pt. to 1 gal. at

Yocum's Novelty

Near Postoffice,

Huntingdon, Penna.

FISHER'S Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is

Absolutely Pure,

mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's
Penn Street Bakery,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Subscribe for the ITEM, $1 a year.

MEAT FAMINE THREATENED

Butchers, Cutters and Drivers Vote to Strike.

GIRLS JOIN WITH THE MEN

Packing Houses in Chicago, St. Louis and St. Joseph Are Already Affected—Strikers Are Orderly and Both Sides Are Determined to Stand Firm—18,000 Have Quit in Chicago.

Chicago, Ill.—As the result of a stubborn disagreement, chiefly over wages for unskilled labor, one of the most extensive strikes in the history of the meat packing industry of the United States began in Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph, Mo., and other cities where large packing plants are located.

The unanimity of the strike was complete. More than 45,000 employes are directly involved. In Chicago alone 18,000 men are on strike.

The walkout here was started by the employes of the killing departments at the various packing houses. The killers were followed by the workers in other departments as fast as the current work left by the slaughterers could be cleaned up. Thus, as the workers in each department disposed of their part of the work, they threw off their aprons and departed.

A picturesque scene was presented when the sausage factories and canneries were left by their forces. There are 1000 girls employed in these two departments of the meat industry. This army of feminine strikers was roundly cheered as it emerged through the gates.

Arthur Meeker, of Armour & Co., said:

"We consider the demand of the union for an advance in wages of unskilled labor entirely unwarranted by industrial conditions. We could not concede it, and proposed to submit the question to arbitration, which the union declined. Every department is kept running, however. We have had applications from hundreds of unemployed men for positions at less wages than we have been paying, and every day expect to increase our output."

President Michael Donnelly, the strike leader, said:

"I wish to make it clear that we are not fighting for an increase of wages, but against a decrease. Our original demand was for a minimum of twenty cents an hour for laborers. After our second conference with the packers in June, we agreed to a scale of eighteen and a half cents an hour, except in Omaha and Sioux City, where the scale is nineteen cents. The packers, on the other hand, refused to pay more than seventeen and a half cents an hour and declined to sign any agreement at all, except with a small proportion of the workmen.

"The question of wages to skilled men was not discussed. To unskilled workmen the average was eighteen and a half cents, but when we asked that this be made the minimum wage they cut it to seventeen and a half cents and fifteen cents. Men could live on fifteen cents if they got steady work, but in some plants men have been able to make just thirteen hours a week at this wage scale. They could not live on it. No one could."

The employes of the Union Stock Yards here are not affected by the strike, and, while in view of the notices sent by commission houses to their country customers shipments may fall off to some extent, it is expected that cattle, hogs and sheep will still continue to arrive from the West and South.

St. Joseph, Mo.—More than 5000 employes of Swift & Co., Nelson, Morris & Co., and the Hammond Packing Company, in South St. Joseph, went out on a strike at noon, and the plants have closed down. Representatives of the packing companies say that at present no attempt will be made to resume killing.

St. Louis, Mo.—Eighteen hundred butchers and cutters, members of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters' and Butchers' Association, struck work. In East St. Louis more than 5000 butchers and cutters employed by the packing houses stopped work.

LIGHTNING KILLS PLAYERS.

A Left Fielder and a Second Baseman Struck Down—Others Injured.

New York City.—Charles F. Jeffries, left fielder of the Johnstown (Pa.) Baseball Club, was struck by lightning at McKeesport, Pa., and instantly killed.

With the sun shining through a small cloud, the 500 spectators in the stands were startled by the loud report of thunder that accompanied a flash of lightning that struck Jeffries on the head above the left ear.

Jeffries was walking across the diamond when he was killed. Two other players were knocked down and badly shocked.

Joseph Barrett, a son of Samuel Barrett, of South Cumberland, Md., was also killed by lightning while playing second base on the Baltimore and Ohio roundhouse ball grounds.

The bolt entered Barrett's ear and passed through his body. His hair was singed and his face and body disfigured. Charles McGowan and James T. Wigg, two companions with whom he was playing, were badly shocked.

News of the Week

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The marriage of Senator Clark has caused considerable comment at the Capital and it is expected that the couple will entertain on a lavish scale next season.

In decreeing that the Washington policemen must give up the use of toothpicks while on duty, Major Sylvester, the chief of the capital police force, has established a new record in rules governing the men.

John Hay, Secretary of State, returned to Washington from his Western trip.

A monument erected in honor of the men of the 122d New York Volunteers who fell in battle in the Civil War was unveiled with appropriate exercises in a suburb of the National Capital.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The orders of the Government that Lieutenant Stone is carrying out to keep down the price of foodstuffs in Guam, P. I., are working well.

DOMESTIC.

New York City real estate valued at nearly a billion dollars is exempted from taxation, according to a statement made by the Tax Department.

Ten thousand persons held a memorial meeting at night in Tompkins Park, New York City, for the General Slocum dead.

Three cattle thieves, after killing a constable near Albuquerque, N. M., barricaded the doors of a house and exchanged shots with a mob of would-be lynchers.

Four arrests were made in St. Louis, Mo., of men accused of being in a big conspiracy to rob the Exposition Company through ticket irregularities.

The Methodist Episcopal Church expelled the Rev. Mr. Cordova, of South River, N. J., who eloped with Miss Julia Bowne, a member of the congregation.

Two convicts made a bold dash for liberty from the penitentiary at Caldwell, N. J., but were recaptured, one being badly wounded by a bullet from a guard's gun.

The Rev. Silas C. Swallow is to be officially notified of his nomination as the Prohibition candidate for President in Indianapolis July 22.

The flood waters having fallen in Kansas, the Federal Government will aid the distressed citizens of Kansas City in that State.

A gift of $10,000 from General Horace W. Carpenter to the Saratoga County Infirmary was announced at Ballston, N. Y.

An unknown negro, who had made insulting proposals to two white women, was lynched at Goddo, Ala.

New York City customs officials unearthed a new method of smuggling by the use of false labels on trunks, and four arrests were made.

Bishop Frederick Dan Huntington died at Hadley, Mass., in the room where he was born eighty-five years ago, and his son, Dr. George P. Huntington, died at Hanover, N. H., the same day.

William B. Childers, United States District Attorney for New Mexico, was accused of acting as counsel for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and his dismissal was asked for.

The Rhode Island State Building, at the St. Louis Exposition, costing $26,000, has been sold for $5000 for a country residence after the close of the fair.

A gift of $10,000 by Washington A. Roebling, of Trenton, N. J., to the fund for establishing new buildings for the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute was announced at Troy.

A tornado blew a train from a bridge at Petersburg, Ill. One person was reported killed and a score injured.

College girls, daughters of farmers near Morristown, N. J., are engaged in mowing, reaping and otherwise assisting in the harvest because of the unusual scarcity of farm hands.

The United States Department of Agriculture has decided to establish a plant introduction garden and experiment station at Chico, Cal.

Seven workmen were killed and two others seriously injured by being blown from the second arch of the new railroad bridge across the Mississippi River, at Thebes, Ill., by a tornado.

FOREIGN.

France has concluded an arbitration treaty with Sweden and Norway.

Emperor William has asked Mr. John B. Herreshoff to submit plans and estimates for a yacht similar to the Ingomar, owned by Commodore Plant.

It is announced from Cape Town that a preferential tariff agreement has been made between Canada and the South African States.

At the celebration of the French National holiday, President Loubet reviewed 20,000 troops at Longchamp, the Bey of Tunis being present.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has been elected President and Lord Lansdowne and Lord Selborne Vice-Presidents of the reconstructed Liberal-Unionist Council.

In an interview with M. Santos-Dumont, specially cabled from Paris, the aeronaut says he will not return to St. Louis, as his air ship will not be repaired in time.

Heinrich Conried has been made a Cavalier della Corona d'Italia by King Humbert.

The Bey of Tunis arrived in Paris and was received with high military honors.

SWIFT NEW JERSEY JUSTICE

Assaulters of Mrs. Biddle Each Sentenced to Forty-nine Years.

RECORD TRIAL OF THREE NEGROES

Only Sixteen Minutes Elapsed in the Court Proceedings at Mount Holly, N. J.—Company of State Militia Escort the Prisoners From Camden to the Court and Thence to the Penitentiary

Mount Holly, N. J.—At fifteen minutes after 1 o'clock in the afternoon Aaron Timbers, Jonas Sims, and William Austin, the three negroes who ten days previously assaulted Mrs. Charles Biddle in her home near Burlington, were placed on trial before Judge Gaskell. Exactly sixteen minutes later all three had pleaded guilty to four crimes charged against them, the indictments had been read by the County Prosecutor, and all three given the extreme penalty allowed by the law, the cumulative sentence in each case being forty-nine years. Not only was the trial remarkable for its brevity, but also for the splendid management of the whole affair, not even Sheriff Brower nor any of his deputies knowing that the negroes were to be brought here and tried until about half an hour before the special train that brought them from Philadelphia pulled into the station.

Every precaution had been taken, and even if it had been known through out the county that the negroes were to be tried, it is quite certain that no mob could have reached the prisoners. Judge Gaskell, who planned the whole affair, telephoned to Governor Murphy at Trenton that he was going to try the negroes, and the Governor, after a long talk, said that he would order Company A of the Second Regiment, then in camp at Sea Girt, to proceed to Camden and accompany the prisoners on the train to Mount Holly.

When the train arrived the soldiers promptly filed out and took a position on either side of the road that leads to the Court House, which is a little over a block distant from the station. The presence of the soldiers of course attracted the attention of all the village folk, and in less than five minutes a crowd of about 500 had assembled in front of the Court House. In the crowd were many women, and although the men in the crowd were very outspoken as to what should be done to the negroes, the women were even more outspoken and did not hesitate to voice their sentiments in the most positive terms.

It was a strange scene in the quiet little court room, the soldiers standing like statues on all sides, the negroes trembling like aspen leaves, while the faces of the spectators indicated the kind of punishment they considered just in the case. Amid absolute silence Judge Gaskell called the court to order, and Prosecutor Atkinson arose and read the charges against the negroes. George M. Hillman, of this place, had been assigned to defend the negroes, and he advised them as to the gravity of the charges, and told them that if they were guilty the best thing they could do would be to say so.

The negroes followed his advice, and in voices that were shaken with fear they admitted in open court that they had committed all four of the crimes that had been laid against them. Judge Gaskell then pronounced sentence, which was fifteen years for assault, fifteen years for robbery, twelve years for assaulting an officer, and seven years for breaking and entering a dwelling.

As soon as the proceedings at Mount Holly were over the prisoners were escorted back to the station and the train started for Trenton, going via Kinkora as a matter of precaution, instead of via Burlington. The news of the trial had reached Burlington before the train left and a large crowd was at the depot there who thought that the special would pass that way. The train arrived at Trenton at 2.15 p. m. and ten minutes later the negroes were in the penitentiary.

TO RAISE HULK OF MAINE.

Object is to Improve Navigation in the Harbor of Havana.

Washington, D. C.—The Navy Department has been informed by R. H. F. Sewell, of New Orleans, that he has made a contract with the Cuban Government to raise the wreck of the battleship Maine, which was blown up in Havana harbor February 15, 1898. Before proceeding with this work, Mr. Sewell says, he desires to know what claim, if any, the United States Government has in the wreck.

The communication has been referred to the Judge Advocate-General of the Navy for consideration. What puzzles the legal officers of the navy is whether the wreck has been actually abandoned. The Cuban Government, it is understood, makes no claim of ownership to the wreck and simply desires to improve the navigation of the harbor.

Priest Stricken at Mass.

The Very Rev. Stephen Kealy, Provincial of the Order of Passionists in this country, died suddenly while officiating at mass in the monastery of the Passionist Order in West Hoboken, N. J. Death was due, it is supposed, to heart disease.

The Death Sentence in England

The present agitation in England to abolish the pronouncing of the death sentence in cases where it is patent that capital punishment will not follow will probably meet with the approval of most people, who desire that the law should lose nothing of its dignity, and at the same time have nothing of unnecessary horror added. The Lord Chancellor pleads for the retention of the form, saying that the passing of the death sentence will act as a deterrent. James I. juggled with death sentences in this manner and got himself badly disliked for it. Over the plot in which Raleigh, Cobham, Grey and others were implicated he had the less puissant ones put to death and "very bloodily handled." Cobham's brother was beheaded "like a gentleman." The Bishop of Chichester, with the blood of the latter still upon him, went then to Lord Cobham. Him the bishop exhorted to confession. Other prelates were similarly engaged with Sir Walter Raleigh and Lord Grey. Meantime Markham, another of the conspirators, had been placed upon the scaffold and was about to bow his head to the axe when the Sheriff was called away by a Scotch hireling, and the prisoner left to contemplate the axe for an hour. Then he was led away and told to prepare for death at the end of two hours. Grey's turn was next. He prayed half an hour before the block, then raised himself to die—and was laid away, the King sending word that the order of execution had been changed. So forth came Cobham, and having made his last declaration, prepared to take farewell of the world, when the Sheriff stayed the execution and brought forth Markham and Grey—all three thinking that the other two had been executed. They were told, after having suffered the agony of all but death itself, that their lives would be spared. Raleigh's experience was similar. That was how they used to make death sentences act as "a deterrent" in the good old days. There would be danger for those who tried a repetition to-day.—St. James' Gazette.

The Derivation of Score.

"Score" for twenty came into the English language about 1300. It comes from the Anglo-Saxon scor, the root of shear, shire, scar, and means to cut. To avoid the difficulty of large numbers, accounts were kept by cutting notches in a stick, called a tally, and after twenty such notches the tally was cut off, which thus became a "score." These were used in England for keeping the exchequer accounts, even to the beginning of the nineteenth century. A cricket score was once spoken of as so many notches, and the rind of pork is scored. The word is first used in a poem called "The Bestiary" and in "Cursor Mundi."

One Bill Missing.

Nearly fifteen years ago a man entered the First National Bank of Denver and walked into the office of David H. Moffatt, the president of the bank. He had a bottle in his hand that he said contained nitroglycerin, and threatened to blow up the bank unless he was given a large sum of money. Mr. Moffatt sent for the money and among the bills was one of $10,000 denomination. Recently the Government called in all $10,000 bills and the one given by Mr. Moffatt is the only one that has not been presented for redemption. No trace of the man who got the money was ever found.

English Beetles.

There are beetles in England (of the family known to scientists as Telephoridae) that are popularly called coldiers and sailors, the red species being called by the former name and the blue species by the latter. These beetles are among the most quarrelsome of insects and fight to the death on the least provocation. It has long been the custom among English boys to catch and set them fighting with each other. They are as ready for battle as gamecocks and the victor will both kill and eat his antagonist.—St. Nicholas.

Italy's Macaroni Trade.

Italy has some 5500 macaroni factories, employing nearly 25,000 hands. A number of these factories are large, using improved machinery and steam power. The total annual output of macaroni exceeds 215,000 tons. It is a growing industry. The local consumption, as well as the exports, increase steadily.

THE WEAK SPOT.

A weak, aching back tells of sick kidneys. It aches when you work. It aches when you try to rest. It throbs in changeable weather. Urinary troubles add to your misery. No rest, no comfort, until the kidneys are well. Cure them with Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. W. M. Dauscher, of 25 Water St., Bradford, Pa., says: "I had an almost continuous pain in the small of the back. My ankles, feet, hands and almost my whole body were bloated. I was languid and the kidney secretions were profuse. Physicians told me I had diabetes in its worst form, and I feared I would never recover. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me in 1896, and I have been well ever since."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mrs. Dauscher will be mailed to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by all dealers, price 50 cents per box.

Silly Proverbs.

"A man never attains any degree of wisdom until he rejects the teachings of the proverbs," said the peculiar fellow across the table. "It was a blithering idiot who remarked that a stitch in time saved nine. My trousers tore yesterday and I took the one stitch that all the world is supposed to commend. The result was the strain was transferred to another part of the garment, and I had to wait until nightfall before I could go home. 'A penny saved is a penny earned' is very beautiful in theory, but if you have one dollar and resist the temptation of spending ten times you will still have only one dollar, and not ten as the proverb teaches.

"Conscience does not make cowards of us all. It is the skulking, cowardly rascal who has no conscience. There are no mute, inglorious Miltons within 27,000 miles of where there are newspaper offices. Lives of great men do not teach us to make our lives sublime. A certain great Scotch gentleman used to throw bacon at his wife when things went wrong at the dinner table, and other celebrities have set the same example in their home life. Time is out of joint and I am disgusted. Only the other day a man asked me for a dime to get a drink. I followed the fellow, as I suspected he was deceiving me, and 'pon my word, he bought bread and coffee. Say, please pass those warm biscuits before that picture peddler gets 'em all."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Only William.

An excited man in a Berlin beer garden, after discussing some august remark, said aloud, "The Kaiser talks a lot of nonsense." In a moment the blasphemer was arested by an official who happened to be present. The offense was a ten-syllabled one, with heavy penalties attaching to each. "It is all a mistake," whined the terror-stricken wretch; "I was speaking of the Austrian Kaiser!"

"That won't do, fellow!" thundered the official; "I maintain your arrest. Everybody knows there is only one Kaiser who talks a lot of nonsense."

A Vast Fund of Information

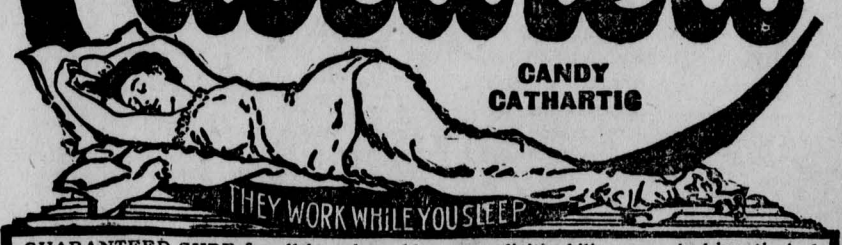
is available in the large dictionaries and makes them almost invaluable, but it is not every one who can afford to pay for the great books. Even those who own them do not always find it convenient to get up from their reading or writing to investigate the spelling or definition of a word, for the big books are heavy and awkward to handle, and are too bulky to be kept close at hand. How sensible, then, to have a small, concise dictionary always on the table beside you, ready for use at a second's notice—a book you will use constantly. Such a work will be sent postage paid for thirty cents in postage stamps by the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard street, New York City. It is illustrated, bound in cloth, and of 320 pages. A marvelously cheap volume.

There is no earthly power greater than a woman's smile.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC



GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 502

"OOM" PAUL KRUGER DEAD

Famous Boer's Health Had Been Failing a Long Time.

WILL BE BURIED IN TRANSVAAL

The Great Statesman and Patriot Ends His Days Among Strangers in Clarens, Switzerland — Brief Sketch of His Career — Was President of the South African Republic Four Times.

Clarens, Switzerland.—Paul Kruger, ex-President of the Transvaal Republic, died here at 3 o'clock in the morning from pneumonia and supervening heart weakness. His daughter and son-in-law, Frichie Eloff, were with him at the time of his death.

Mr. Kruger, who was staying at the Villa du Boichet, had been gradually failing for a long time, but he was able to attend to affairs, read the newspapers, and receive visits.

On several occasions Mr. Kruger had expressed a desire to be buried beside his wife in his own country. The ex-President's body was embalmed, and application was made to the British Government for authority to transport the body to the Transvaal, which was immediately granted.

EX-PRESIDENT KRUGER.

Stephanus Johannes Palus Kruger was born at Colesburg, Cape Colony, on October 10, 1825, his parents being direct descendants of the original Dutch settlers in South Africa. He participated in the Great Trek of 1834, which resulted in the foundation of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

In the year 1877 Kruger was sent to England as one of the delegates who unsuccessfully resisted the annexation of the Boer domains by the British, as represented by Theophilus Shepstone.

In the war that shortly followed he distinguished himself. As one of the triumvirate elected to administer the Government in 1881, he signed the Convention of Pretoria, which was later modified in the Convention of London, when Kruger conducted negotiations with Lord Derby personally. He obtained concessions, the most important of which was the conduct and control of the Transvaal Republic's diplomatic intercourse, limited by the approval of Queen Victoria in treaties with foreign powers.

In 1883 Kruger was elected by popular vote President of the Transvaal, which office he held four times in succession until the day that the Presidency of the Transvaal Republic was declared a non-existent office over a non-existent State, and Kruger departed for Europe, an exile.

His conduct during the long struggle of the recent South African war won for the aged Boer President the sympathy and admiration of the whole world, aside from party feelings or merits of the Boer and British causes. The personality of the man, simple as it was in some respects, was in others strong.

It has been said of Kruger that he was too clever, too sincere, too stubborn and too witty to be a representative Boer.

KILLS WIFE, CHILD AND SELF.

Triple Tragedy in Home of E. T. Washburn, of Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y.—One of the most shocking tragedies that ever occurred in this city came to light when the dead bodies of Edgar T. Washburn, a member of the grain firm of Heathfield & Washburn on the Board of Trade; Washburn's wife, Janella, and daughter, Gladys, fifteen years old, were found in a bedroom on the second floor of their home, at 83 Putnam street.

Washburn had shot and killed his wife and daughter, and then put the pistol to his own head and killed himself.

MEMPHIS CITIZENS ANGRY

Committee of 1000 Will Demand Resignation of Administration.

Great Mass Meeting a Result of Murder of Deputies — Mayor and Police Blamed For Vicious Conditions.

Memphis, Tenn.—As an aftermath of the gambling crusade in this city, in which Deputy Sheriffs McDermott and Mitchell lost their lives during their raid of a peco gambling house in the Tenderloin district, a monster mass meeting was held at which addresses were made by prominent citizens. Resolutions which ask for the resignation of Mayor Williams, Vice-Mayor Henderson and Chief of Police Mason were passed.

Five thousand people crowded the Lyceum Theatre from pit to dome, and a like number finding themselves unable to gain admittance, assembled in a body in the public square, in the heart of the city, where they were addressed by United States Senator Carmack and others in a plea to keep within the bounds of peace.

Speeches were made in which it was charged that a continued carnival of crime had been taking place in Memphis and that the present government had demonstrated that it was incapable of handling the reins of justice. The Committee of Public Safety appointed a committee of 1000 persons, which will wait on the Mayor and associates with the resolutions asking for their vacation of office.

Friends of Haggerty, Honan, Hartley, Deggs and Keene, the quintet of gamblers who are alleged to have been associated with the operation of the peco game, and who are imprisoned in the county jail charged with the murder of the Deputy Sheriffs, became active, and succeeded in organizing to protect them from any possible attack from the excited populace who attended the mass meeting. With rifles the gamblers' friends volunteered their services to the jail, and a band of fifty or more patroled the vicinity.

Sheriff Blackwell early in the day sent additional protection in the form of deputies to the jail to resist any attack. At the Coroner's inquest over the bodies of the murdered deputies the responsibility was fixed on George Honan, Harry Hartley and George Keene.

The Rev. Father Murphy conducted the funeral services of young McDermott.

The body of Deputy Sheriff Houston Mitchell was shipped to his former home at Shannon, Miss., for interment. Though not generally known he was the candidate for Presidential election on the Liberty ticket with Leader Scott.

RUSSIAN FAMINE THREATENED.

Peasants in Various Provinces in Misery Owing to Failure of Crops.

London, Eng.—Russian correspondents say the fears expressed months ago in regard to the Russian harvest have been abundantly confirmed by reports from various sources.

The harvest in Bessarabia is an almost complete failure. The price of stock has risen, and in consequence of the decline in wages numbers of laborers have gone to seek work outside the province.

The residents of the Commune of Bachuri have petitioned the Governor to allow them to postpone the payment of taxes.

Many corn cultivators have been reduced almost to beggary in Kieff Province. The Governor has instructed the local authorities to take all possible precautions against famine. The late frosts have seriously injured the crops.

Fruit and vegetables in Kharkoff Province have suffered severely from frost and rain. In the Province of Moghileff many peasants are begging, and the official journal of the province complains of the large increase in theft.

STRIFE BREWS IN PANAMA.

Establishment of Custom House in Canal Zone Causes Dissatisfaction.

Panama.—The decree of Governor Davis establishing a custom house in the canal zone is opposed by merchants who fear that it will result in the ruin of the trade of Panama and Colon, and consequently tend to injure the Republic. The Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee that will communicate with the Governor. The chamber considers the Dingley tariff detrimental to the interests of commerce and against the spirit of the canal treaty.

The newspapers have started a campaign to prove that the United States is treating Panama unjustly. Trouble is feared.

CAN EMPLOY NON-UNION MEN.

Milwaukee Judge Says Contracts Made With Labor Unions Are Void.

Milwaukee, Wis.—According to a decision announced by Judge Ludwig in the Circuit Court, contracts made by incorporated labor unions with manufacturers prohibiting the employment of non-union workingmen are void. It is the first ruling had on the question in Wisconsin.

The decision was given in the suit brought by the Milwaukee Custom Tailors' Union against a local concern, which made an agreement with the tailors to employ none but union workmen.

CYCLONE NEAR NEW YORK

Houses Blown Down at Chappaqua, N. Y., Bury Victims.

STORM SWEEPS HARLEM VALLEY

Hailstones an Inch and a Half in Diameter Fall — Kensico Cemetery Badly Damaged — Live Stock Killed and Barns Destroyed — Hudson River at Ossining Sucked Dry by the Wind.

New York City.—A tornado with a water spout attachment made mischief on the Hudson River and at Chappaqua, a few miles above here. No reports of it were heard from the north Jersey shore, and its westernmost appearance was when it began to suck up water from the river opposite Ossining. The weather had been lowering in the middle of the afternoon, with a brisk wind driving the black clouds furiously, but no rain fell. Suddenly the waterspout, apparently fifty feet in diameter, appeared, and rising high in the air in funnel shape, swept west across the river to the upper Nyack shore. People along shore say the volume of water was so great that it bared the river bottom for a long distance.

A large new wharf building, at the summer home of Joseph Hilton, at Upper Nyack, was swept away, and pieces of boards and timbers were whirled off through the air. The waterspout rushed through Crumbie's Glen, tearing away a number of trees, but after it struck the land it soon broke, the water falling in large volume. People for miles along the lower Hudson watched the waterspout from the time it formed until it broke and disappeared.

Chappaqua, which lies in a valley, was hit at 3.45 o'clock in the afternoon. For half an hour before the storm burst the people of the town knew that something was going to happen. Heavy, swirling, dark clouds from the southwest and northeast traveled rapidly toward each other, meeting over the northeast corner of the town.

The currents carried along with them great clouds of dust, and the currents met, it is asserted, with a crash like a clap of thunder. Then there was the sound of falling walls and crashing timbers.

Five houses were razed and a great number of barns and outbuildings were demolished. The air currents seemed to meet almost over the house of Mrs. Anna Washburn, in which were Mrs. Washburn and her mother, Mrs. Hibbs, of Philadelphia, who was paying her daughter a visit. Mrs. Hibbs was eighty years old.

The building went down like a house of cards and Mrs. Hibbs was killed by falling timbers. Mrs. Washburn was seriously injured. The others injured in Chappequa were: Warren Tompkins, Walter Sarles, Mrs. Hester Cox, Cyrus Dodge and Mrs. Martha Morrow.

Chappaqua is located thirty-three miles from here in a valley which formed a pathway for the storm. The town was in complete darkness and a terrific wind raged while the rain and hail fell in torrents. Hailstones an inch and a half in diameter fell. Many rushed from their houses and threw themselves flat on the ground. The storm passed over them as they lay there. Few of them were injured.

In the barns that blew down were many horses, several of which were killed or so badly injured that they had to be shot.

Considerable damage was done at the Kensico Cemetery, where the falling hail completely shattered the glass in the big conservatories. All the conservatories in the path of the tornado were ruined.

After the storm had partly abated, the fire department turned out, and, with the assistance of many summer boarders, formed a rescuing party. Drs. Mills, Hatch, Champlain, Sazel and Cox joined the party and did good work caring for the injured.

In the night the firemen of the village formed a vigilance committee and patrolled the streets and guarded the houses which blew down, as some of them contained valuable property. A conservative estimate places the loss of property and crops at $100,000. This amount, it is feared, will be doubled when full reports of the disaster are in.

The path of the tornado is about half a mile long and 300 yards wide. After spending its main force at Chappaqua it passed on to Unionville, destroying many farm houses. Then it traveled down the Bronx Valley to Kensico Lake, where it seemed to lose its force.

FELL FIVE STORIES; NOT HURT.

Janitor Went Back to Finish His Interrupted Nap on the Roof.

New York City.—It was so warm in William Barrisch's home, at No. 337 East Ninety-seventh street, that he went up on the roof to sleep. Soon there came the noise of the snapping of a clothesline, and an irate tenant on the fourth flood yelled, "Stop breaking my lines!"

But Barrisch couldn't stop. He broke every line he struck as he fell five stories. When he landed in the rear areaway he was suffering only from a slight scratch on his forehead, caused probably by contact with a clothespin. He picked himself up and announced to the anxious crowd that he was alive.

Mexico and Maximillian.

Mexico was, at the end of the Civil War, still occupied by French troops, against the will of the Mexicans. The United States now began to urge their withdrawal in more decided language, and France consented to take them away. The United States had no objection to Maximilian's remaining as Emperor, if the Mexicans wished it. He refused to leave with the French troops, and in 1867 was captured and shot by the Mexicans. The United States asked that his life should be spared, but the request was refused. His wife, Carlotta, became insane through grief.

Puzzle Picture.

Jesse Lewisham, the picture collector, tells of a comment he heard in a picture gallery. He stood behind two young women from the country, one of whom called the other's attention to an atrocious animal picture, labeled "Two Dogs; After Landseer." "I can see the two dogs," she said; "but where is Landseer?" The other young woman studied the painting closely. "Where is he?" she said. "I guess this must be one of them puzzle pictures."—Argonaut.

A "sotnia" of Cossacks consists of 160 men. N. Y.—30

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

To Exploit African Falls.

A company has been formed to exploit Victoria Falls, in the Zambesi, and will built a hydro-electric generating station, with the expectation of supplying power to the Waukie coal fields, Buluwayo, the Gwelo, Sebaskive and Hartley gold fields, all of which are within 300 miles.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

To Protect Montana Waters.

Citizens of Montana living in the valley of Milk River are gravely concerned over the proposed extensive diversion of the waters of that stream in Canada, and are importuning the government to intervene in order that their prior rights to the water may be protected.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease, A powder. It rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all Druggists and Shoe stores, 25 cents. Accept no substitute. Sample mailed FREE, Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Port Arthur and Cincinnati are in the same latitude.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle

The Korean capital has a Japanese quarter known as the Shingorai.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

London bridge is crossed every day by 220,000 people.

The Austrian warship Kaiserin Elisabet has left Pola for Australia on a voyage of scientific research.

FOR WOMEN

Especially Mothers

The Sanative, Antiseptic, Cleansing, Purifying, and Beautifying Properties of

Cuticura SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA Ointment, the great Skin Cure, are of Priceless Value.

For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, ulcerations, and inflammations of women, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery, CUTICURA Soap and CUTICURA Ointment are priceless.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, 25c., Ointment, 50c., Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60). Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Preserve, Purify, and Beautify."

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Chickens Earn Money!

If You Know How to Handle Them Properly.

Whether you raise Chickens for fun or profit, you want to do it intelligently and get the best results. The way to do this is to profit by the experience of others. We offer a book telling all you need to know on the subject—a book written by a man who made his living for 25 years in raising Poultry, and in that time necessarily had to experiment and spent much money to learn the best way to conduct the business—for the small sum of 25 cents in postage stamps.

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It tells you how to Detect and Cure Disease, how to Feed for Eggs, and also for Market, which Fowls to Save for Breeding Purposes and indeed about everything you must know on the subject to make a success.

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Makes Clothes Whiter — Work Easier — Kitchen Cleaner.

SNOW BOY WASHING POWDER

at your Grocers.

Valuable Premiums given for box fronts. Send for Catalogue N. Lautz Bros. & Co. Buffalo N.Y.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning July 24.

Topic.—How to break down the spirit of caste.—Jas. ii, 1-9; Matt. xxiii, 8-12.

If we were asked the question, "Where does the caste system prevail to the greatest extent and to the greatest detriment to human life?" we would respond, "In India." The answer would be correct. The system of caste or of the separation of the people into classes with impassable gulfs between them has been the curse of India for centuries. Here the system of caste has reached its highest development, to the greatest detriment of the people, socially, politically and industrially. Next to India the caste system has been more thoroughly developed in countries where despotic and monarchical forms of government have existed and do still exist. But let us thank God that the system of caste is being gradually undermined. In England, Germany and France the aristocratic classes are being leveled down, while the common people are being leveled up, with the result that class distinctions are less and less marked and influential. And even in India there are not wanting signs that the system of caste is being strongly affected by English rule and the gospel of Christ. God speed the day when it shall fall like a house built of sand under the storm of God's wrath.

In America we would expect to see no class system, but, alas, even here, we have the spirit of caste, if not a developed caste system. How often we hear the expression "the classes and the masses," "the capitalists and the laborers," as if they were separate and distinct classes of people. But the saving grace of this fact in our land is the constant exchange of places. One day a man may belong to the masses and the next day to the classes and vice versa—one day he may be a laborer, the next a capitalist and vice versa. The spirit of industrial caste will not be very ruinous as long as such changes are possible. But we also have a social caste spirit. "Our set" is a common phrase.

But probably the worst form of the caste spirit in our land is the financial one. The rich man is looked upon as a demigod, while the poor man is shown into a back seat, even in our churches. James cries out against it, and so should we. What is more disgusting than to see a man who is ignorant, coarse and sometimes even vulgar wielding undue influence in church, state and society simply because he has sacrificed everything in life to lay up money or because by some hook or crook he has suddenly grown rich? Not that a man, simply because he has money, should have no place in the affairs of life, but only his just place. Why should money ride over character, brains, ability and great achievements in the pursuits of life where money is not a reward for service? It should not, but it has grown in doing so until today it would be a dangerous and threatening element in our national life were it not for two other factors that need to be considered—(1) God and (2) the middle classes. As long as the Lord is our God and we continue to have a strong, healthy middle class, we need fear no evil, though Mammon be the ruling god of so many who cringe and cower before the golden calf even in greater humiliation than did the ancient Israelites.

How may this spirit of caste in our land be broken down? Two methods are suggested. (1) The people should not unduly exalt men who occupy important positions or those who are rich. The church, the state and society should treat every man as a man, regardless of whether he is rich or poor or in high or low position. God is no respecter of persons. Why should we be? (2) Those who for the time occupy high place or possess great wealth should remember that "one is their master, even Christ," and that with God as their common Father all men are brethren. The fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man should make it impossible for any man to take advantage of his position in life to impose upon his fellow men, to degrade and humiliate them to suit his whims and purposes. The man who does so will find that God will take a part in the game before it is finished.

BIBLE READINGS.

Lev. xix, 15; Deut. i, 17; xvi, 19; Prov. xxiv, 23; Matt. vi, 24; Luke xv, 11-22; xvi, 19-31; John xiii, 15, 16; xvii, 20, 21.

Four Ideals.

There are four ideals which I know we all have before us in the work of the Endeavor society. One is that we should be centers of Bible study and that each member should be an intelligent and growing Bible student. The second is that we should be centers of personal work and that each member should be active individually in winning others to Christ. The third is that we should be schools of Christian giving and that each member should become a systematic proportionate and joyful giver. And the fourth is that we should be centers of missionary interest and activity from which many missionaries would go out to the home and foreign fields and many workers develop missionary interest in the home church.—Robert E. Speer.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

July 24: "The Spirit of Caste."—Jas. ii, 1-9; Matt. xxiii, 8-12. Wealth and Piety.

Differences among men in certain particulars are inevitable. Features and various physical peculiarities divide the races from each other in appearance. Languages and mental habits raise barriers. Customs of many kinds and religious beliefs in particular are the fruitful sources of divisions and enmities.

Distinctions of wealth, parentage and training set boundaries hard to get over and determine in a harmful way many of the affairs of life.

The church of Jesus Christ is based on the brotherhood of all men as children of a common Father. All men are therefore to be held in loving regard and treated as members of the one family. This does not reduce all to a dead level of uniformity without scope for the exercise of personal tastes and selective affinities, but it does put the ban on all enmity and party antagonism except against the positively evil things.

Yet what a spectacle appears when we look at society and even the Christian church! There are many things spoken of in the Epistle of James as wrong which are so common in many churches as to provoke little comment.

If there be any truth in the oft repeated assertion that the church has lost its hold on the masses the cause of this alienation on the part of the common folk may be due in part to the all too prevalent rulership of the rich in the church. John Wesley is said to have remarked at one time, "Woe to Methodism when she comes to depend on rich men!" He might as well have said woe to any church which depends on the rich.

Possession of wealth is no evidence of piety, and the church has no place for those not pious except as seekers after piety. We do not need to be rich, but we do need to be good.

No spirit of caste should be allowed to creep in. It makes no difference on what the distinctions are based. Intellectual culture, real or fancied, never raises one an iota above his fellows in the sight of God and should bring no pre-eminence in the church on earth. No heresy is so fatal to devotion as a sense of superiority to one's fellow Christians.

The spirit of caste has no redeeming feature of excellence. It is evil and wholly so. It is rooted in pride, blossoms into arrogance and bears the bitter fruit of envy and malice. It should have no tolerance. Love the brotherhood; in honor prefer one another; keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace.

Spiritual Development.

How very distinct it is that the gospel is not only an instrument of salvation, but a method of spiritual culture as well. We are to leave the things that are behind—the milk diet—and get on and in advancing acquire an appetite for the stronger meat of the word. It is often more a peril than an advantage to come into the church without decided intention of growing. Alas, that there should be so much disposition to be shy of any marked advance, of anything really strong and beautiful in Christian character and life! How prone the average Christian is to limit the grace of God and to take this development of the spiritual being out of the Lord's hands! Men and women sometimes struggle to become strong in the grace of Jesus Christ. That is our effort, but the mastery does not come in that way. Christian growth is not to be a struggle any more than growth is to be a struggle in the tree and in the slumbering babe. It is rather to be a willing, prayerful submission to God's own method, and then the growth follows as bud and blossom in springtime.—Lutheran Observer.

Intercessory Prayer.

Let him who has been persecuted, slandered and spitefully used by any one pray for his enemy. The very unpleasantness of the suggestion ought to be a revelation of its necessity and use to those Christians who nurse their injuries, talking of forgiveness without good will. He who cannot forgive his enemies in the sense of thinking less of his injury than of their good, in the sense of desiring with a yearning, active, helpful love to see them delivered from their wrong disposition, from the guile of sin or from the error which has led to injustice, is not a Christian. Till he learns to forgive in this sense he is in bondage to hate, which is hell. It is perfectly safe to say no one learns and acquires this grace of forgiveness except in prayer for his enemies, for he cannot acquire it of himself, but of God only.—Helper.

Grow.

There is not enough breadth in many lives. We ought to grow in height, reaching up to the fullness of the stature of Christ. We ought to grow in the outreach of our lives. We ought to know more of God and of heavenly things tomorrow than we do today. We are told that if we follow on we shall know, that if we do the little portion of the will of God we understand we shall be led on to see and know more of that will. We ought to grow in love also, becoming more patient, more gentle, more thoughtful, more unselfish day by day, extending the reach of our unselfishness and helpfulness.

Genius and Love.

Genius may require an interpreter, but love speaks a language which all can understand.—Presbyterian Messenger.

One of These Days.

One of these days it will all be over,
Sorrow and parting, and loss and gain,
Meetings and partings of friends and lover,
Joy that was ever so edged with pain.
One of these days will our hands be folded,
One of these days will the work be done,
Finished the pattern our lives have molded,
Ended our labor beneath the sun.

One of these days will the heartache leave us,
One of these days will the burden drop;
Never again shall a hope deceive us,
Never again will our progress stop.
Freed from the blight of vain endeavor,
Winged with the health of immortal life,
One of these days we shall quit forever
All that is vexing in earthly strife.

One of these days we shall know the reason,
Haply, of much that perplexes now;
One of these days in the Lord's good season
Light of His peace shall adorn the brow,
Blest, though out of tribulation,
Lifted to dwell in His sun bright smile,
Happy to share in the great salvation,
Well may we tarry a little while.
—Songs in the Night Watches.

For Every Young Person.

A true society of Christian Endeavor should reach every young person in the community, either through its active membership or its associate membership.—Dr. Clark.

The Great Need.

The great need of our country societies is not the need of a more complex organization, of more variety in our meetings, of more committees, of more members on our rolls. These are very important considerations, but really minor secondary details. What we need most of all in order to be successful soul winners for Christ is to drop the spirit of these little, petty importances which sometimes burden our minds and get into vital union with the great source of all true Christian endeavor—Christ Himself. We need to be filled with His Spirit, and then, and only then, we shall be strengthened for quiet, prayerful, persistent, individual work, without which no society is of any value.—Miss Maggie Anderson in Irish Endeavorer.

Substantial Religion.

I will not quarrel with you about opinions. Only see that your heart is right toward God, that you know and love the Lord Jesus Christ, that you love your neighbor and walk as your Master walked, and I desire no more. I am sick of opinions, I am weary to hear them. Give me solid and substantial religion; give me a humble, gentle lover of God and man, a man full of mercy and good fruits, a man laying out himself in the work of faith, the patience of hope, the labor of love. Let my soul be with these Christians, wheresoever they are and whatsoever opinions they are of. Whosoever thus doeth the will of my Father in heaven, the same is my brother and sister.—John Wesley.

At Our Right Hand.

The secret of a quiet heart is to keep ever near God. Stayed on Him, we shall not be shaken, and our "hearts shall be fixed, trusting in the Lord." We get above the fogs when we soar to God, and circumstances in their wildest whirl will not suck us into the vortex if we are holding by Him and knowing that He is at our right hand. —Alexander McLaren.

In Turkey.

Turkey has seventy-five societies, in spite of Turkish oppression, which will not allow constitutions to be signed, badges to be worn or even the word "society" to be used. The Caesarea society was obliged at one time to burn its records.—Irish Endeavorer.

Schedule of Teachers' Examinations for Huntingdon County, 1904.

McConnellst'n	June 2	Hawns	July 2
Union Church	" 3	Orbisonia	" 5
Mill Creek	" 4	Maddens	" 6
Shade Gap	" 6	Three Springs	" 7
Richvale	" 8	Saltillo	" 8
Rockhill	" 9	Cassville	" 11
Shirleysburg	" 13	Chestnut Grove	" 12
Entriken	" 15	Broad Top City	" 13
Marklesburg	" 17	Valley	" 14
Petersburg	" 22	Mapleton	" 16
Huntingdon	" 24	Moorsville	" 18
Alexandria	" 27	Saulsburg	" 19
Spruce Creek	" 28	McAlevy's Fort	" 20
Warriorsmark	" 29	Cornpr'p't's Mills	" 21
Franklinville	" 30	Centre Union	" 22
Shaversville	July 1	Mount Union	" 23

We shall be thankful to the secretaries if they will kindly see that the houses are opened early on the morning of examination. Let the Board be present.

It will be to the advantage of teachers if they enter the class at the first examination which they attend.

Strangers to the superintendent MUST have recommendation papers from responsibe persons, and teachers from other counties will be requested to present certificates from their respective superintendents.

We do not care to license, to teach, those who are too young, and we prefer to have no teachers under eighteen years of age, however, we will not refuse to examine those younger.

Those considered worthy of professional certificates will be granted such upon a specia examination in physical geography, literature, and history and principles of pedagogy. Scholarship alone does not entitle one to a professional certificate, although scholarship is an essential requisite.

J. G. DELL,
County Superintendent.

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Tickets good to return within *sixteen days*, including date of excursion.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on above-mentioned date at 8.55 A. M., reaching Philadelphia at 6.25 P. M., in time for supper, and arriving ATLANTIC CITY, via the Delaware River Bridge Route, the *only all-rail line*, at 8.35 P. M. A stop will be made for luncheon *en route*. Passengers may also spend the night in Philadelphia, and proceed to the shore by any regular train from Market Street Wharf or Broad Street Station on the following day.

Passengers for New Jersey points other than Atlantic City will spend the night in Philadelphia, and use regular trains the next day from Market Street Wharf. Passengers for Rehoboth, Del., or Ocean City Md., will use regular trains the follwing day from Broad Street Station.

A stop-over within limit will be allowed at Philadelphia returning, if passengers will deposit their tickets with the Ticket Agent at Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, immediately on arrival. Tickets must be deposited with Agent on arrival at seashore destination and properly validated for return trip.

Tickets will be sold from stations at the rates named below:

	RATE. Tickets good only in Coaches.	RATE. Tickets good in Pull. Cars in connect'n with regular Pull. Tickets.	Train Leaves
Altoona	$8 00	$10 00	P M. 12.35
Bellwood	8 00	10 00	12.46
Tyrone	7 65	9 65	12.56
Huntingdon	7 10	9 10	1.26
Mount Union	6 75	8 75	a1.44
Lewistown Jc.	6 00	8 00	2.20
Philadelphia, Ar	.....	.....	6.25
Atlantic City, "	.....	.....	8.35

"a" Stops on notice to agent to take on passengers for seashore points only.

Tickets will also be sold for regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.55 and 9.00 P. M. from all stations at which these trains stop, and from stations from which regular connection with them is made, and at the higher rate on train leaving at 10.00 P. M. Pullman sleeping cars *through to Atlantic City* on the 10.00 P. M. train, and to Philadelphia on the 4.55 and 9.00 P. M. trains.

Returning coupons will be accepted on any regular train except the Pennsylvania Limited and the Chicago Limited and the St. Louis Limited.

For detailed information in regard to rates and time of trains apply to ticket agent or Mr. Thomas E. Watt, District Passenger Agent, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg. 7-13-2t

The Immortal Life.

The immortal life may be said to suround us perpetually. Some beams of its glory shine upon us in whatever is lovely, heroic and virtuously happy in ourselves or in others. Heaven is in truth revealed to us in every pure affection of the human heart and in every wise and beneficent action that uplifts the soul in adoration and gratitude. The pure mind carries heaven within itself, and manifests that heaven to all around.—Channing.

Organization With a Definite End.

We hear much senseless talk about too much organization. What we really need in all our churches is more organization, but organization with a definite end in view. The church in its ministry to the community's needs is like a great department store or like a great university. Study the organization of either of these and you have a fine model for the administration of a church. — William Shaw, Treasurer United Society.

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